

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1971

Established 1887

Richard M. Gets Into...
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THE WORLD

A Statistical Portrait from a New UN Study

GENEVA, Nov. 22 (UPI)—Man is becoming a city dweller and his birth rate is nearly two times that of his death rate, according to statistics...



The World's Most Populous Countries

As of July, 1970, 2,056 billion persons—56.6 percent of the world's 3,632 billion population—lived in Asia. Europe was next with 463 million (12.7 percent). Africa followed with 344 million (9.5 percent) and 321 million (8.8 percent) were in North America.

- 1. China, 759,619. 2. India, 550,376. 3. Soviet Union, 242,768. 4. United States, 205,395. 5. Indonesia, 121,198. 6. Pakistan, 114,189. 7. Japan, 103,540. 8. Brazil, 95,305. 9. West Germany, 59,554. 10. United Kingdom, 55,711. 11. Nigeria, 55,074. 12. Italy, 53,667. 13. France, 50,775. 14. Mexico, 50,670. 15. Philippines, 38,493. 16. Thailand, 35,814. 17. Turkey, 35,232. 18. Egypt, 33,229. 19. Spain, 33,290. 20. Poland, 32,865.

The World's Most Populous Cities

These are the world's 20 most populous cities as listed by the United Nations Demographic Yearbook (all figures city proper):

- 1. Tokyo, 9,005,000 (in 1969). 2. New York, 7,788,757 (in 1970). 3. London, 7,793,400 ('69). 4. Moscow, 6,942,600 ('70). 5. Shanghai, 6,900,000 ('57). 6. Bombay, 5,706,358 ('70). 7. Sao Paulo, 5,684,706 ('68). 8. Cairo, 4,961,000 ('70). 9. Rio de Janeiro, 4,207,322 ('68). 10. Peking, 4,010,000 ('57). 11. Seoul, 3,794,959 ('56). 12. Delhi, 3,772,457 ('70). 13. Buenos Aires, 3,600,000 ('70). 14. Leningrad, 3,513,000 ('70). 15. Chicago, 3,322,855 ('70). 16. Tientsin, 3,220,000 ('57). 17. Calcutta, 3,158,838 ('70). 18. Karachi, 3,060,000 ('69). 19. Mexico City, 3,025,564 ('70). 20. Osaka, 3,018,000 ('69).

The list does not include cities with a large "urban agglomeration" but a relatively small "city proper." Among those excluded for this reason are Paris, with an urban agglomeration of 8,196,747 in 1968; Los Angeles, 6,974,103 in 1970; Philadelphia, 4,777,414 in 1970; and Detroit, 4,163,517 in 1970.

Elizabeth Chicken Pox

Nov. 22 (Reuters)—Elizabeth was to her room at the Palace tonight... she had chicken pox.

State Dept. Bars Leaks About Dissent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI)—The State Department has barred 300 chiefs of mission principal diplomats overseas from reporting reports of dissent by their staffs...

Shipping Harassed, Traffic Snarled Third Day of Storms for Europe

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Blizzards and gales swept Western Europe for the third consecutive day today as winter settled over the continent. An unusually fierce snowstorm blanketed most of Denmark and Southern Sweden...

Barzel, Ostpolitik Foe, Will Visit Soviet Union

BONN, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—Rainer Barzel, parliamentary leader of the Christian Democrat opposition, will visit the Soviet Union on Dec. 10 for about five days, the Soviet Embassy said today.

Delhi Calls Report False Pakistan Says Indian Troops Have Launched an Offensive

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Nov. 22 (AP)—Pakistan radio accused India today of launching an "all-out offensive... without a declaration of war" in East Pakistan and admitted that India's forces were making "dents" in Pakistani territory.

is awaiting complete information on the situation, Mr. Bray said, from the U. S. Embassies in Pakistan and India. [The Pakistani broadcast, which was said to have been relayed over its Karachi domestic service in English, said that the Indian offensive "has followed

months of pinprick attacks, minor and major skirmishes, and an arduous buildup of over 12 Indian infantry divisions around East Pakistan." [Meanwhile, the Indian government issued an order prohibiting the flight of any aircraft within 10 miles of the international boundary with Pakistan without prior permission. [The Indian spokesman also announced that four Pakistani Sabra jets intruded into Indian air space near Ranchi in West Bengal today and were chased off by Gnat fighters of the Indian Air Force.]



WAR PATROL—Bangla Desh freedom fighters, armed with automatic weapons, set out on a river patrol somewhere in E. Pakist an, according to United Press International.

High military sources, who refused to be identified, said here that the fighting did not appear to be as widespread as the radio had reported, but there was no official comment from the military or the Foreign Office.

According to the radio account, 130 Indians were killed and an estimated 500 wounded in fighting around Jessore on the Western border with Indian West Bengal, fighting that involved tank units and India's homemade Gnats and Russian-supplied MIG jet fighters.

The radio also claimed that the Indians were attacking on the eastern border with Tripura at Sylhet and in Chittagong hill tracts to the south.

The same broadcast reported that President Mohammed Yahya had visited troops today in Sialkot near the West Pakistani border with India and Kashmir and said that Pakistan would "crush the aggressor."

[An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi categorically denied that India had launched an offensive and described the Pakistan reports as "completely false," Reuters reported. [He said that Indian troops had strict orders not to cross the border.]

The Pakistan radio account, the fullest report yet, said seven Pakistani soldiers were killed and 40 wounded, the highest total the Pakistanis have so far admitted. The Pakistanis claimed that they damaged 18 Indian tanks and said that strafing in three villages by Indian Gnats and MIGs killed 79 villagers and wounded 130.

Fighting Continues The Pakistanis claimed that the alleged Indian attack was accompanied by heavy shelling and spearheaded by the 42d and 216th Indian Mountain Brigades.

4,000 Troops in Drive Saigon Opens New Cambodia Push

SAIGON, Nov. 22 (UPI)—About 4,000 South Vietnamese troops crossed into Cambodia in armored vehicles today to open a big new incursion aimed at North Vietnamese sanctuaries and at relieving Communist pressure on its capital, Phnom Penh.

Six battalions made the crossing northwest of Saigon near the Mekong River. Two other border crossings were being prepared further south. Thousands of other troops massed along Highway 1 where it crosses into the Parrot's Beak area, which juts into South Vietnam west of the capital, 50 miles to the south of the first incursion.

Military sources said that a third force was being organized in the Mekong Delta city of Chau Doc to operate from the South Vietnamese base at Neak Luong, on the Mekong River in Cambodia. Preparations seen along the roads by correspondents indicated that it would be the biggest South Vietnamese drive into Cambodia since the allied campaign of May, 1970.

Salmon newspapers said that the total number of troops involved in the operation would reach 20,000 and that their objectives would include the reopening of Highways 4 and 6, which link Phnom Penh with the seaport of Kompong Som and the northern province capital of Kompong Thom.

Shipping Harassed, Traffic Snarled

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Shipping was badly hit. Ferry services to West Germany and Poland from Denmark were almost at a standstill. The Sweden-to-Finland ferry Viking, which drifted aground in gales yesterday with 850 persons aboard, was tugged afloat today.

Tanks Aim Attack

The Pakistani radio said that the 8th Indian Mountain Division supported by tanks had launched an attack in Sylhet on the eastern border of the province.

The radio said that the Pakistanis had killed 58 and lost 11 in that area. [A monitored version of the Pakistan broadcast was made available to reporters by the U. S. State Department, which said that it had no independent information on any military activity, Reuters reported from Washington.]

[Spokesman Charles W. Bray said that the State Department had no information concerning the Pakistani accusation or the Indian denial. The department

U.S. Believes Sadat Is Aiming To Spur Interest in UN Debate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI)—State Department officials said today that U.S. efforts to promote an interim agreement in the Middle East had so far failed because of objections from both the Israeli and Egyptian sides.

But they said that despite the tough speeches over the weekend by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, there was no sign of any special military buildup along the Suez Canal. Mr. Sadat, declaring that there "is no longer any hope what-

ever of a peaceful settlement," had told his forces that there was no alternative to new fighting. State Department sources, however, said they regarded Mr. Sadat's speeches as part of a campaign to arouse international concern in advance of a scheduled United Nations General Assembly debate on the Middle East early next month in which Egypt will try to get an overwhelming vote demanding that Israel agree to the complete withdrawal from territories it occupies.

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Senate Backs Tax Dollar for Campaigns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI)—The Senate voted 52-47 today to allow each taxpayer to put \$1 of his income tax into the presidential campaign of the party of his choice.

Taxpayer Could Choose Party

The vote came after the adoption of an amendment permitting the taxpayer to earmark his dollar for the party he favors. It amended the campaign financing proposal sponsored by Sen. John D. Pastore, D., R., that could have funneled up to \$20.4 million for each party candidate's 1972 campaign.

Senators Could Choose Party

The original funding plan on ground that it would benefit mainly money-hungry Democrats who would have trouble raising privately anything like \$20.4 million. Democrats said it endangers the whole presidential system when one party has a great deal of campaign money while the other, the Democrats, have only one-third to half as much. They argued that in the long run the public financing proposal will also free candidates from a demanding dependence on private donors who expect favors in return.

Nixon Signs Aid Extension

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI)—President Nixon today signed legislation providing funds for the foreign aid program until Dec. 8.

FAO Re-Elects Boerma

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP)—The governing conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization yesterday elected Adolphe H. Boerma, of the Netherlands, to a second four-year term as director general. There was no other candidate.

Heavy Industry Emphasized Soviet 5-Year Plan to 1975 Clears Central Committee

By Theodore Shabad MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The policy-making Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party opened a week of intensive political activity today by approving the new five-year plan for 1971-75.

Mariner Photos Show Clearing In Mars Storm

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 22 (UPI).—The dust storm obscuring Mars from the television cameras of the Mariner-9 space explorer has begun to clear, Mariner-9 scientists said today.

The pictures still aren't very good, not as good as the stuff we got from a fly-past Mariner mission in 1969, said a Mariner-9 spokesman.

WEATHER table with columns for location, temperature, and weather conditions.



FORGE-PROOF—Distribution of forge-proof identity cards has been started in Gaza Strip.

U.S. Believes Sadat Is Aiming To Spur Interest in UN Debate

(Continued from Page 1) An overall agreement in which Israel pledged complete withdrawal from the occupied territory in advance.

Gaza Guerrilla Commits Suicide

TEL AVIV, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—An Arab guerrilla leader, wanted by the Israeli security forces, committed suicide yesterday in the basement of the mayor of Gaza's home after hiding out there for six weeks.

Capone's Cadillac

NAGARA FALLS, Ontario, Nov. 3 (AP).—Al Capone's bullet-proof Cadillac sedan was sold Saturday for \$37,000.

Israeli Tests Air Alert

TEL AVIV, Nov. 22 (UPI).—An editorial in the newspaper Yedioth Nechama proclaimed "war is approaching" along with plans for a nationwide test of the air-raid warning system.

U.K. Will Probe Spy Accusation Against S. Africa

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—The British government today agreed to investigate charges that South African diplomats and officials in London are spying on Britons and other people having ties with the republic.

THANKSGIVING shopping at FAUCHON

CELESTINE Celery Stuffed Olives Turkey Cranberry Sauce Sweet Potatoes Fresh or Canned Pumpkin Home-made Pumpkin Pies Mince-meat And all U.S. Spices All traditional and unusual delicacies at FAUCHON

State Dept. Bars Leaks On Dissent Cable Sent Nov. 4 to Overseas Missions

(Continued from Page 1) architect of the recent sweeping analysis of State Department deficiencies prepared by a series of Foreign Service task forces.

Record Applications WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Young Americans are lining up in record numbers to join the Foreign Service.

Shipping Hit, Traffic Snarled As Winter Settles on Europe

(Continued from Page 1) radio when it drifted within their jurisdiction. Off the English coast, helicopters lifted the 40-man crew off a North Sea oil rig today as an abandoned ship drifted toward it in stormy seas.

Al Capp Waives His Hearing on Morals Charges

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 22 (AP).—Cartoonist Al Capp appeared in Eau Claire County Court today and waived a preliminary hearing on morals charges.

Labanese Anniversary Beirut, Nov. 22 (AP).—Lebanon today celebrated its 25th anniversary of independence with a 30-minute military parade.

Indian Forces Are Reported More Than Twice Pakistan's

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—India has a more than 2-to-1 edge over Pakistan in military manpower, the International Institute for Strategic Studies has reported in London.

No Major Progress In U.S. Dock Strike

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Nov. 22 (AP).—Talks centered on the economic package yesterday and no major progress was reported in negotiations to end the longshoremen's strike that has tied up East and Gulf Coast ports since Oct. 1.

U.S. Jazz Musician Questioned in Lisbon

LISBON, Nov. 22 (NYT).—The American jazz musician Charles Hayden left Lisbon today after being detained for 12 hours as Portuguese security police questioned him about a song he dedicated to the African liberation movements.

In French Drug Scandal Former Official Assails Spy Service

By James Goldborough PARIS, Nov. 22 (NYT).—A new attack on the French counter-espionage service and its possible involvement in the \$12-million Franco-American drug scandal was launched today by a former section chief of the service itself.

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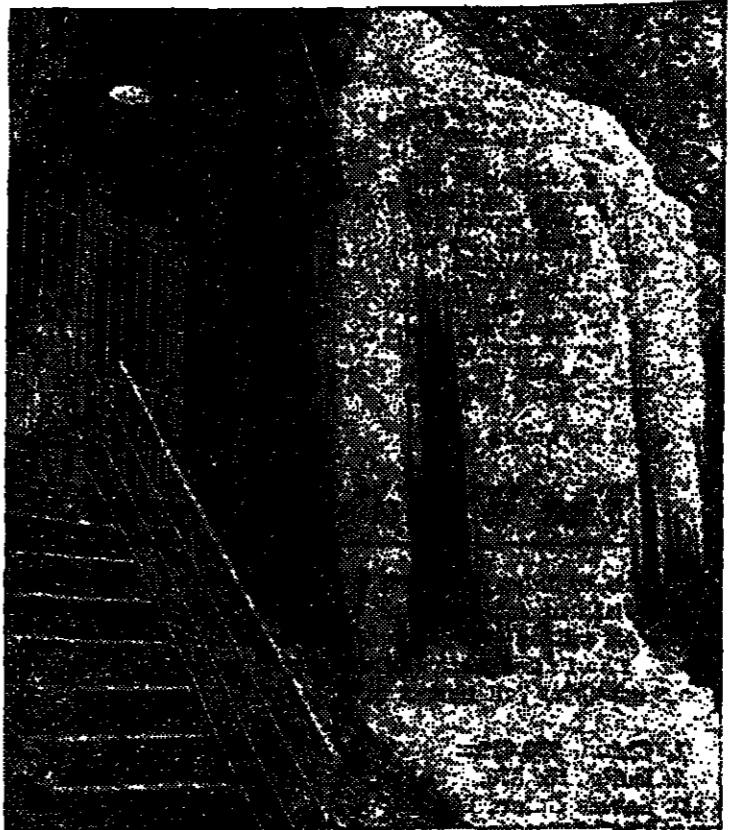
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ICE FALL—A solidly frozen waterfall in the Taleggio Valley, near Bergamo, in northern Italy; one facet of the present cold wave that has engulfed all Europe.

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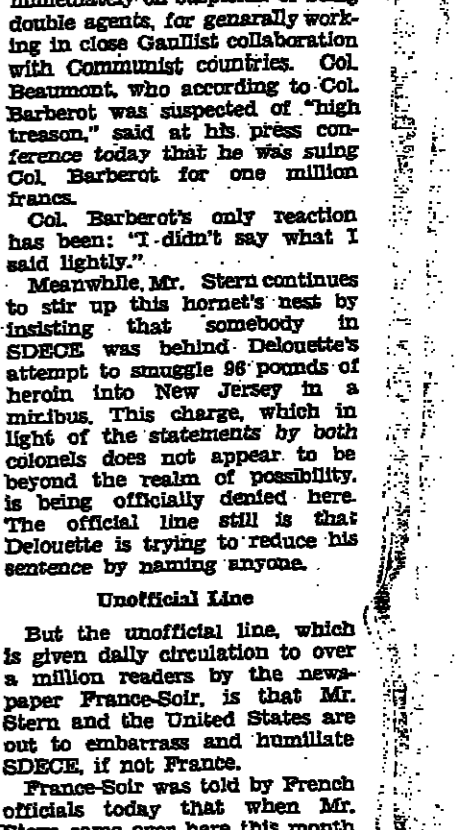
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Col. Barberot's only reaction has been: "I didn't say what I said lightly."

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Sees Rate Realignment

Internationally Voices Hope Monetary Stability

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI). Secretary John B. Connally held a press conference today that he is "very hopeful" progress can be made in international monetary matters in coming weeks. He predicted that there would be some realignment of exchange rates by 1972. He added that a strong measure of monetary stability will be maintained in international monetary systems.

Visitor From Italy

Officials told The Washington Post that they had no knowledge of specific European proposals that may be brought here this week by Rinaldo Ossola, deputy director of the Bank of Italy. It is reported, nonetheless, that Mr. Ossola will press the European view that the United States should agree to a modest increase in the price of gold as a "contribution" to a realignment of currency values. Mr. Connally checked a definitive response to the U.S. gold attitude, restating that the U.S. government does not want "to do anything that would emphasize the role of gold."

Indicators of Success

Mr. Connally reeled off a list of recent economic indicators to show that Phase 1 of the wage-price control program has succeeded in reducing interest rates and prices and quoted from a private survey's "consumer confidence index" to show that the average person is hopeful about continuing inflation.

Easy Solution

Mr. Connally said that he will be meeting with other finance ministers of the Group of 10—the industrial nations—in London on Nov. 30 to discuss the possibility of a "package" of measures looking toward the goal of exchange rate stability in trading practices.

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CURE YOU OR KILL YOU—Throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the national antidrug campaign, Laotian karate experts demonstrate skills in what "clean living" can do for you. Man on right uses steel bar to break a stack of bricks on friend's back without hurting him. After this demonstration police set fire to \$4 million worth of opium and heroin, recently outlawed by Laotian government.

Labor Leader Denies He Was Rude

Connally Says Meany Was Boor to Nixon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI).—The Nixon administration today accused AFL-CIO President George Meany of acting boorishly toward President Nixon last week but the labor chief denied any discourtesy.

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally, in a nationally broadcast news conference today, said: "The actions of Mr. Meany in Miami last week reflected an arrogance and a boorishness and a discourtesy that I'll become a leader of the labor movement in the United States."

Mr. Connally is the President's chief spokesman on economic matters. In Miami Beach, the 77-year-old labor leader denied that President Nixon got rude treatment from the AFL-CIO convention when he delivered a "straight from the shoulder" speech Friday. Mr. Meany accused the President of trying "to contrive the situation."

The escalating dispute developed after delegates snickered at some of the President's statements and gave him sparse applause at the end of his extemporaneous defense of his economic policies.

Cuts Short Handshaking Mr. Meany gavelled the meeting to order while President Nixon was still shaking hands and chatting with delegates on the floor, and when Mr. Nixon had left the hall, he said: "Now let us proceed with Act II."

The President abruptly returned to Washington after the episode, with some reporters believing he was miffed at the treatment received. Later, the White House said the President had been treated with "studied contempt."

On Saturday, the White House said Mr. Nixon had received more than 1,000 telegrams of support after his Miami appearance, including one from Frank R. Fitzsimmons, Teamsters Union president who promised him the "stincerest respect and courtesies that you and your office deserve" if the President accepted invitations to address the teamsters on economic policy.

Kennedy Says Nixon Could Be Hard to Defeat

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP).—"I think it's going to be difficult to beat President Nixon under any circumstances in the 1972 election," Sen. Edward M. Kennedy said.

"But Ted would have a chance," Time magazine added in its current issue on the basis of a nationwide poll of presidential election prospects.

The news weekly quoted Sen. Kennedy as declaring: "It could be extremely difficult to defeat President Nixon if, for instance, he ends the Vietnam war, if the SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) succeed, if the trip to Peking is effective, if the cities are quiet, if the economy recovers and unemployment goes down. But if the war drags on, if the economy lags, if the Peking and Moscow trips are only smoke screens, if deep-seated divisions continue in the country, then..."

Time said its survey indicated Mr. Nixon is only two votes short on present calculations of a 1972 victory in the Electoral College. It said that if Sen. Kennedy were a candidate he would still "be haunted" by his auto accident, in which a young Washington woman secretary drowned, but it concluded "Ted would have a chance."

Tax Delay by Italy

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (AP).—A spokesman for the EEC Executive Commission said today that it would submit to the Council of Ministers on Wednesday a proposal in connection with Italy's request for another six-month delay in applying the value-added tax.

Senate Unit Bars Equal Rights Move

High Court Strikes Down Sex Bias State Law

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI).—For the first time, the Supreme Court today held a state law unconstitutional as a violation of the rights of women to equal protection of the laws.

The court ruled, 7 to 0, that Idaho violated the 14th Amendment by preferring a man over an equally qualified woman to administer an estate.

The decision stopped far short of the goals of civil liberties and women's liberation groups and immediately fueled both sides of the debate over a new equal rights amendment to the Constitution.

Minutes after Chief Justice Warren E. Burger delivered the court's unanimous opinion, the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee failed to approve an amendment passed by the House by a vote of 354 to 23 on Oct. 12.

The subcommittee approved instead a substitute offered by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D. N. C., which would forbid "any legal distinction between the rights and responsibilities of male and female persons" but with this critical exception: "Unless such distinction is based on physiological or functional differences" between the sexes.

Conventional Means Sen. Ervin, a firm opponent of writing more rights for women into the Constitution, quickly cited the High Court's decision as demonstrating that women could win their rights in court by conventional means.

Subcommittee chairman Birch Bayh, D. Ind., said he would fight for the amendment because, while he was "elated" by the court's ruling, it was not based on the broad grounds he had proposed in a friend-of-the-court brief.

Previous attempts to win a declaration of women's rights in the Supreme Court had been unavailing. The court had indicated that women were protected from discrimination by the Constitution but had refused to apply the Constitution in their favor in specific cases.

Justice Burger limited his holding to declaring that the Idaho probate laws were unconstitutional because they treated "similarly circumstanced" persons differently without a rational basis.

The American Civil Liberties Union, representing a woman competing with her estranged husband for the right to administer the estate of their deceased son, argued for a stricter test of the Idaho law's constitutionality.

ACLU lawyers said sex discrimination should be placed in the same category as racial bias or discrimination based on

wealth—treated as an "inherently suspect" government action which the government must show a "compelling interest" to justify.

The stricter standard was deemed necessary by the ACLU, the National Organization for Women and other groups because, they said, most discriminatory laws are much more subtle than Idaho's probate code.

Under Idaho's law, which has since been repealed effective July 1, 1972, whenever a person dies without leaving a will and relatives disagree over who shall handle the estate, "of several persons claiming and equally entitled to administer, males must be preferred to females."

"This court," Justice Burger said, "has consistently recognized that the 14th Amendment does not deny the states the power to treat different classes of persons in different ways."

"The equal protection clause of that amendment does, however, deny to states the power to legislate that different treatment be accorded to persons placed by a statute into different classes on the basis of criteria wholly unrelated to the objective of that statute."

"To give a mandatory preference to members of either sex over members of the other," Justice Burger said, "is to make the very kind of arbitrary legislative choice forbidden by the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment."

U.S. Starts Anti-Trust Probe On Decline of Small Brewers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Like nostalgic beer drinkers everywhere, a federal anti-trust investigator is wondering whatever happened to some of the grand old brands of brew that vanished during recent years.

In 1800, the year the Civil War began, there were 1,269 breweries in the United States. Today there are one-fifteenth as many. Just since 1934, the number of brewing firms has shrunk from 725 to 75.

The Federal Trade Commission is investigating allegations that big brewers may be illegally muscling small ones through "predatory pricing"—the deliberate use of below-cost pricing to force competitors into the red and out of the market.

The decline in the number of firms could be all in the name of progress—which was, incidentally, a brand of beer that went flat off the market during the past 10 years. Progress was quaffed in Oklahoma and Texas, a regional brand like most of the others that lost their heads since 1981.

Also gone, among others, are beers with such fascinating brand names as Grissledick Brothers of St. Louis, Tadcaster of Worcester, Mass., My Beer of Omaha, Neb., Wee-Willy of Marathon, Wis., Old Shy of Baltimore, Md., Silver Bar of Tampa, Fla., and Mug of Cincinnati.

Civic pride failed to keep Butte Beer of Butte, Mont., or Old Reading of Reading, Pa., afloat, and school spirit wasn't strong enough to keep Harvard Beer of Williamstown, Mass., from taking a spill. The Senate lives—and most of its members aren't adverse to an occasional drink—but Senate Beer of Washington, D.C. is long gone.

Meanwhile, the big national brands have swallowed more and more of the market. Americans quaff about four billion gallons of beer a year, an average of 18.6 gallons for every man, woman and child. According to Oppenheimer and Co., an investment firm, Anheuser-Busch (Budweiser) and Schlitz shared about 20 percent of the market in 1965, 30 percent in 1970 and may reach 40 percent in 1972.

"Over time, the national brewers will continue to grow larger while the weak regional and local brewers will continue on the path of decline and pass into oblivion," said Burnham and Co., another investment firm, in 1969.

Thaw New York's Food Prices

YORK, Nov. 22

Federal government reports for the New York area that 49 percent of representative sample of retail food prices increased in September.

President Nixon said the 90-day price increase was less than 1 percent, percent of the represented rises of 4 percent. All of the ere for foods for die prices were theore-

frized. The reports ate that the price e offset by an equal on of foods with price Twenty percent of s studied were un-

price.

Rehire Men, Cut Prices

Workers in Dayton, Ohio, to Forgo Pay Increases

By Jerry M. Flint

Nov. 22 (UPI).—The General Motors plants in Dayton, yesterday to give up two years.

General Motors is ex-calling some of the thou-sand off workers and out appliances and out-

side division makes a washers and other such as air condition-ers car parts. It has eyes now and 3,400 seen laid off. Earlier in a letter to its

Members of the IUE local voted at a meeting at the University of Dayton Redhouse to waive the 5 percent pay increase that was due the workers tomorrow and the similar pay increase due a year from now.

In addition, they agreed to waive the cost-of-living money due them in December, probably about 14 cents an hour, and any future increases in cost-of-living money during the length of the present contract.

They also agreed to extend their contract, which was to expire in the fall of 1973, to May, 1974. And any workers recalled or newly hired will start work at 25 cents an hour less than the going rate, subject to approval of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Frigidaire workers now earn \$4.34 an hour.

GM is expected to recall 200 workers on Dec. 6 and 650 more on Feb. 1.

Canadian Pacific Ends Atlantic Passenger Run

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Canadian Pacific ends 70 years of transatlantic passenger shipping tomorrow when the 25,000-ton Empress of Canada arrives in Liverpool, from Montreal, for the last time.

The ship is to be laid up in Liverpool, the Cunard Line said today. The liner is the last of a fleet which in 1968 carried 98,000 passengers between Canada and Britain. A spokesman said heavy competition from airlines caused passenger traffic to drop below 24,000 last year.

EL SWISS MES-GLOVES TIES-GIFTS EXPORT DISCOUNT in La Paix - PARIS TEL. OFP. 52-35

FREDDY PERFUMES GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS 10 RUE AUBER, PARIS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT

Advertisement for Marlboro cigarettes. Features a large image of a man's face and two packs of Marlboro cigarettes (one '10 CLASS CIGARETTES', one '20 CLASS CIGARETTES'). Text includes 'Come to the flavor of Marlboro' and 'Marlboro for serious smokers'. Bottom text: 'Mean independent character... You get a lot to like with Marlboro... filter flavor, pack or box.'

Negotiations Hang in Balance

Smith Meets Cabinet, British As Rhodesia Talks Continue

By Anthony Lewis

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 22 (UPI) — The Anglo-Rhodesian talks hung in the balance tonight as Prime Minister Ian Smith of the white-ruled government met with his cabinet.

By all indications Mr. Smith knew he would have to make concessions on at least one vital point to save the talks. The British made it clear on Saturday that on that issue they could go no further.

No details were given by either side, but it was known that the crucial issue involved numbers one and four of the five principles that Britain has laid down for a settlement with the Rhodesian whites. These are that there must be unimpeded progress toward eventual majority rule in Rhodesia, and that there must be immediate renunciation of discriminatory laws, notably the Land Tenure Act that divides all land equally between the five million Africans and the 250,000 whites.

The talks broke off Saturday with the distinct possibility that the two sides would meet again today only to register their disagreement and give up.

Two-Front Talks

Instead, Mr. Smith apparently decided to negotiate on two fronts — with the British and with his own rightists. Rhodesian Front party. At least the talks went on today and are expected to resume tomorrow.

Mr. Smith had his cabinet in this morning, then he met for nearly two hours with Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Foreign Secretary, and the British team.

This afternoon he had the cabinet in again and then crossed the street from his own office to Parliament to continue talking with members of his party.

The talks now seem to depend on Mr. Smith's judgment of how far his white electorate is willing to go in making concessions to the African majority. This was exactly the breaking point in Britain's two earlier efforts to settle with Mr. Smith after he declared Rhodesia independent in 1965.

The decision is likely to come tomorrow. Sir Alec and his colleagues have been here for eight days, an extraordinary length of time for a British foreign secretary to be conducting negotiations in a foreign country. It is regarded as doubtful that he would be willing to stay past Wednesday, although informed sources emphasized that he has set no hard deadline.

Progress Made

During the eight days, and especially in the last few days, there has been progress. But in addition to the one decisive issue on which the British would not budge, it is understood that there are numerous points still unsettled.

As is the habit in diplomatic negotiations, all the hard issues are apparently going to be left until the very end and either agreed together or forgotten in a breakdown of the talks.

The British Attorney General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, who has been serving as No. 2 in the delegation, left today for London.

He had been planning all along to be back by tomorrow for legal business, but he is expected to give Prime Minister Edward Heath and the cabinet a first-hand report of how the negotiations are going.

The heaviest burden of the detailed negotiations has been carried by Lord Goodman and by the permanent under secretary of the British Foreign Office, Sir Denis Greenhill. They carried on with Rhodesian officials this afternoon after the formal diplomatic session recessed.

Heath Gets Report

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Edward Heath today received a personal account of the Anglo-Rhodesian independence negotiations in Salisbury from Martin Le Queuse, a senior

Foreign Office official who has been "backing track" in the talks. Mr. Le Queuse, Deputy Under Secretary, reached London today, after a delayed flight from Salisbury and said on arrival at Heathrow Airport that he would like to see either way on the issue of the independence negotiations.

Mr. Le Queuse's arrival was followed by news that some member of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home's negotiating team in Salisbury, Attorney General Sir Peter Rawlinson, is expected back tomorrow, according to Mr. Le Queuse's report to Mr. Heath.

Some political observers said the return of the three British officials points to a decision having been reached in Anglo-Rhodesian talks. A Cabinet meeting is scheduled tomorrow, the second in as many days.

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Mr. Vorster told about 1,000 and foreign newsmen that the Rhodesian question was a domestic matter between him and Rhodesia.

"We still think it wrong," he said, "but we must be solved if at all possible and we would welcome that we are not prepared to see Rhodesia's arm," he said.



SEA SWEEPER — The new 10-ton Spassamare, fully equipped to handle the ever present oil slicks, on patrol in the beautiful, busy and polluted harbor of Naples.

Private Parlors Incensed by Tory Bill

Britain Plans State-Run Off-Track Betting

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — British punters will soon be backing their favorite pony — dog, rugby team, boxer and almost anything else — in government-run betting parlors.

Under a bill introduced by the Conservatives, the government will engage in nose-to-nose competition with the 14,000 private off-track betting shops that now operate legally here. If the Home Ministry's target is met, its new chain will gross \$22.5 million of the estimated \$5 billion wagered annually in Britain.

Franco Granddaughter Silent on Don Jaime

MADRID, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — The granddaughter of Spanish head of state Francisco Franco refused to confirm here today reports that she will marry Don Jaime de Borbon, the duke of Segovia, 35, regarded by some monarchists as a possible pretender to the Spanish throne.

"There is nothing official," was the Maria del Carmen Martinez-Berdu Franco, 20, would say to newsmen when she returned from a three-week visit to the United States.

The government's objective is simple: more money. The plan is designed to increase the subsidies for race tracks — private and public — and prize money.

Loudest Walls

The loudest walls, predictably, have come from the big bookies. A spokesman for Joe Coral, whose firm owns 400 betting shops, called the plan "a denial of elementary justice. . . We shall fight it with whatever resources are available." At William Hill, a chain of about 550, the word was "most unfair."

But Lord Wigg, chairman of the quasi-governmental Betting Levy Board, took a simpler view. "I only hope that it can produce some lolly fast," he said.

Despite the protests, the government figures the bill is an odds-on favorite to breeze through Parliament. They see it as a boon to the bettor, providing a yardstick that will restrain the increasingly concentrated private industry from short-changing customers.

The government already is modestly in the betting business. Its totalisator, or tote board, enjoys a monopoly of pool, or pari-mutuel, wagers on English horse racing tracks. But the tote board, operating offices at all 68 British courses, 20 tele-

phone centers for plungers on simple: more money. The plan is designed to increase the subsidies for race tracks — private and public — and prize money.

Expanded Chain

Under the new bill, the tote board expects to borrow about \$125 million for an expanded chain of shops and a computerized operation.

Moreover, it will offer clients virtually a full line of services. The board will accept fixed-odds bets as well as pools. It will no longer be limited to English horse racing but will take wagers on races in Ireland, Kentucky, Australia or wherever they are running. Bettors who like the greyhounds, cricket, tennis or almost any sport also will be accommodated. The one wager preserved exclusively for private operators is a pool bet on soccer. Factors of another kind of competitor may be allowed to bet on the Miss World contest.

The government explains that as the private shops fall into fewer hands, these concerns are tempted to increase their cut. It sees "a competitor, holding down the appetite of the private sector."

Eden Fumagalli, 80, Industrialist, Is Dead in Italy

MONZA, Italy, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Eden Fumagalli, 80, founder and president of Candy, the internationally known electrical appliance firm, died yesterday at his home here.

Mr. Fumagalli was born on March 9, 1891, in the Po Valley village of Cambiago. He was the son of a hotel owner but he refused to follow his father's trade. He went to work in a friend's machine shop.

Drafted into the Italian Army before World War I, he devised a portable motion picture theater for soldiers and a street lighting system for one of the Libyan towns where he was stationed.

After the war, he formed his own appliance company and, in a few years, was associated with major Swedish and German manufacturers. Following World War II, he produced washing machines and then a full range of major household appliances under the trade name Candy.

Richard N. Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Richard N. Johnson, 71, an adviser to President Dwight D. Eisenhower and a former publisher of the Boston Evening Transcript, died of cancer yesterday at his home in Annapolis, Md.

In 1939, he was named president and publisher of the Boston Evening Transcript. Early in World War II, his paper organized a program of finding foster families in New England for English children who had lost their homes or parents during the German bombing.

During the war, he came to Washington as director of a textile manufacturing division of the War Production Board. Following the war, he became assistant treasurer of the Export-Import Bank.

He was a White House foreign trade policy adviser and then assistant director for mutual security at the White House before founding LogeTronic, Inc., in 1955.

UN Vote on Rhodesia Sets Majority-Rule Precondition

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 22 (Reuters) — The UN General Assembly, overriding Britain's objection, today recommended that independence be denied to Rhodesia until there is majority rule in the country.

Only Britain, South Africa and Portugal voted against the resolution, called up from the assembly's Decolonization Committee. The vote was 102 to 3, with 9 abstentions. Feking voted for the resolution.

The assembly reaffirmed "the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule" in Rhodesia, and that any settlement there must be worked out with the "fullest participation of all national leaders" and be freely endorsed by the people.

An introductory paragraph took note of British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Nov. 9 statement to the British Parliament that he would hold talks with Rhodesian leaders in Salisbury. The talks which began last week, are still going on with progress toward eventual majority rule and discriminatory laws thought to be the main issues.

Kennedy Visits Graves

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy visited the graves of his brothers at Arlington National Cemetery shortly after dawn today. He first put a flower on the grave of President John F. Kennedy, assassinated eight years ago in Dallas, and then another flower on the grave of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, who was murdered in 1968.

Prosecutor in Rome Admits 'Anomalies' in Tapes on Mafia

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP) — The Rome prosecutor's office confirmed today that there were "anomalies" in recordings of wiretap information gathered on the Mafia and announced an investigation into whether anyone had tampered with them.

The recordings of telephone conversations between reputed Mafia figures have been in the hands of police or of the prosecutor's office for the last 20 months.

Police said that the tapes were made in 1970 in an attempt to find out who helped Mafia boss Luciano Liggio escape from a Rome clinic in January of that year. Parliament's Anti-Mafia Commission has alleged that there was illicit police action in connection with the disappearance. Liggio has since been sentenced to life imprisonment for murder.

The wiretaps were made on phone conversations between another reputed Mafia boss, Italian-American Frank Coppola, and his financial consultant, Italo Jalongo. Coppola, who is suspected of having had a hand in helping Liggio escape, was arrested Oct. 25 on charges of conspiracy in Mafia activities. Mr. Jalongo is appealing a court order exiling

him to a small village as a Mafia suspect.

Recently a Socialist senator, Raffaele Jannuzzi, asked the Justice Ministry to confirm or deny reports that the tapes had been changed while in the hands of authorities to cover up high-ranking personalities whose names allegedly had been recorded.

Newspaper reports said that some names had been erased from the tapes and, in some cases, the names of other persons had been inserted.

Assistant Prosecutor Nicola Amato said today that there were "anomalies" on the tapes. But he said that it was not clear whether they were the result of manipulation or "defects in the recording."

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50 Rue de Bavi, Paris-8^e.

All replies will be handled with professional discretion.

Jacques Laurent Wins Top French Literary Prize

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP) — The Prix Goncourt, France's top literary prize, was awarded today to Jacques Laurent, who says he began his career as a novelist at age 7 for his book "Les Bâtisseurs" (The Stupidities).

The Prix Renaudot, the prize which comes closest to the Goncourt in prestige, was given to Pierre-Jean Remy for his work, "Le Sac du Palais d'Été" (The Sacking of the Summer Palace).

The prize was awarded to Mr. Laurent on the sixth round of voting by the jury, made up of writers and critics. Mr. Laurent received five votes out of nine cast.

Mr. Laurent, 52, is known for his rightist opinions and is the author under the name of Cecil Saint-Laurent of "Chouline Chouline," a series of historical novels, liberally splinked with sex, that have had a wide success in France.

Pierre-Jean Remy is the pseudonym of Jean-Pierre Angremy, a French diplomat who has served in Hong Kong, Peking and London and is currently at the Quai d'Orsay in Paris. He is 54.

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Top Italian Court Names Chief Jurist

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Italy's highest court, tired of waiting for parliament to fill a four-month-old vacancy in its ranks, went ahead today with election of its new president.

The Constitutional Court elected Giuseppe Chiarelli, 67, as its president for a three-year term. Mr. Chiarelli, a court member since 1967, a former professor at Rome University and a constitutional law expert, succeeds Giovanni Branca, who was court president until his 12-year term as a member expired July 9.

The Constitutional Court's membership is 14, one short of its full strength. The judgeship left vacant by Mr. Branca, a parliament appointee, has remained unfilled because parliament has been unable to agree on a successor.

Lopez Bravo Ailing

MADRID, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo underwent a minor surgical operation for an abscess, the official news agency Citra said today. The minister's condition was reported satisfactory and Citra said he would resume work by mid-week.

Castro's Chile Visit Extended Two Days

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Cuban Premier Fidel Castro has decided to extend his visit to Chile by two days to inspect a nationalized copper mine formerly owned by the American Kennecott Co. and to rest briefly at the nation's leading resort.

The Cuban premier, who today was touring the petroleum fields outside Punta Arenas, had been scheduled to return to Havana tomorrow after a 12-day visit to Chile.

However, Mr. Castro now will travel to Kennecott's former El Teniente mine south of Santiago, probably tomorrow, and then spend the following day at the seaside resort of Villa del Car. His visit is expected to end in Santiago on Thursday, with a large farewell planned.

Japanese Leftists In New Protests Over Okinawa

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Thousands of Japanese today staged more rallies to protest the Okinawa reversion as "demonstrations" against a controversial document on their second straight week.

There were also isolated but angry incidents, including a 1-1/2-hour sit-in which damaged a U.S. military installation.

The demonstrations against reversion of U.S. military bases in Okinawa after the land is returned to Japan in a year came as opposition party members charged that the United States is storing nuclear weapons in Japan.

Under terms of the U.S.-Japan security pact, which will be renewed next year to cover troops on Okinawa, the United States must notify the Japanese government before bringing clear weapons onto Japanese soil. The Japanese government says there are no nuclear weapons in Japan.

But the Socialist party, the largest opposition party, says biological and nuclear weapons are being stored at Tsukuba Marine Air Station in southern Japan. The Socialist party says there is a base-level directory which allegedly lists numbers of persons dealing with nuclear and biological weapons.

Heath's Father Gets Protection

RAMSGATE, England, Nov. 22 (AP) — The father of British Prime Minister Edward Heath today received a personal account of the Anglo-Rhodesian independence negotiations in Salisbury from Martin Le Queuse, a senior Foreign Office official who has been "backing track" in the talks. Mr. Le Queuse, Deputy Under Secretary, reached London today, after a delayed flight from Salisbury and said on arrival at Heathrow Airport that he would like to see either way on the issue of the independence negotiations.

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The World—a Statistical Portrait by the UN

(Continued from Page 1)

Australia also has the world's largest proportion of population living in cities of 100,000 persons or more—67.3 percent, closely followed by the United States with 65.8 percent. Japan records 51.3 percent and New Zealand, Uruguay, England and Wales all report more than 40 percent of their inhabitants in cities of 100,000 or more.

At the other end of the scale, the inhabitants of Burundi and Tanzania tend to shy away from city life. Burundi has the lowest percentage of urbanization with 2.3 percent. And Tanzania, with the lowest percentage of persons living in localities of 100,000 or more inhabitants, has 2.2 percent of its population living in one locality, Dar es Salaam.

North America has 64 percent of its population in urban areas, according to the UN book, and 51 percent in cities of 100,000 or more. The United States has 65 percent of its population in urban areas and 50 percent in cities of at least 100,000.

South America has a 50 percent urbanized population. Europe 53 percent. Both report about 25 percent of its inhabitants in cities of more than 100,000 persons.

Asia and Africa

Asia and Africa, both at about 21 percent of their inhabitants in urban areas and 15 percent of Africans living in cities of 100,000 persons.

The "yearbook" shows that urbanization rates in several developed countries. These are: Australia with birth rates of 15.5, Sweden 13.5, Norway 13.0, Finland 12.5, Denmark 12.5, Iceland 12.5, and the only other countries where a male child born today may be expected, statistically, to be alive in 2041.

The life expectancy for much of Europe is higher than in other continents. Portugal (69.73) and Luxembourg (61.69) recorded the lowest figures for men. Among European countries, Albania, West Berlin, Luxembourg, Portugal and Yugoslavia have a below-70 expectancy for women.

Overall, the study states, 34 percent of the world's people now live in urban areas. Additionally, almost 50 percent of the 100,000-inhabitant localities registered an increase in population during the last 20 years and virtually all of the localities of 20,000 or more showed an increase during the same period.

Oman leads the world in regional urbanization. Of the region's population, 56 percent live in cities of 100,000 or more and 68 percent are in cities of more than 20,000 persons.

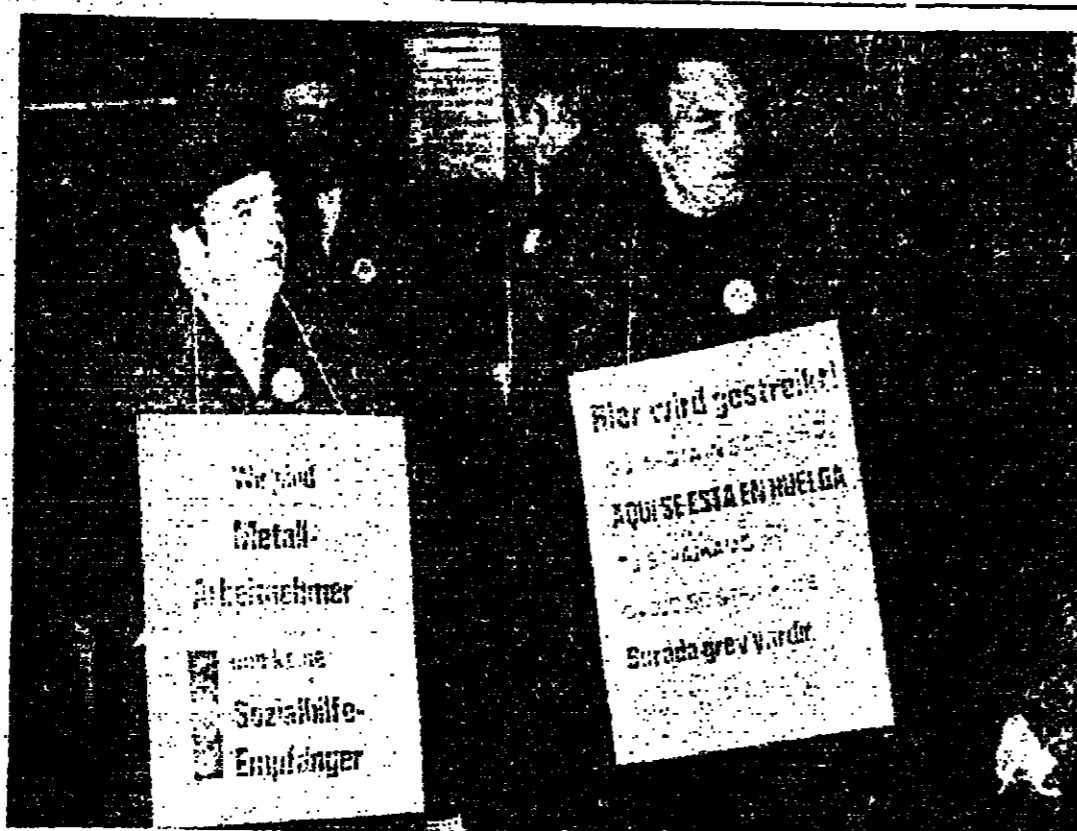
On a national basis, Australia leads the urbanization tables with 63.3 percent of its inhabitants in urban areas, followed by Israel, Bahrain and Uruguay with more than 50 percent.

THE "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES" appears Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday.

مكتبة

ng in Balance ets Cabinet sia Talks b Kills 1 Injures 2 ster Pub

By Anthony Lewis
Foreign Editor
Nov. 22 (UPI).—A
blast in a Lurgan pub
killed one man and
wounded two others,
the army said.
The explosion, which
occurred at the
Lurgan pub, is
believed to be the
work of the
Provisional
Irish Republican
Army (IRA).
The IRA has
been active in
Northern Ireland
for several years,
and is believed
to be responsible
for a number of
bombings and
shootings in the
area.



INTERNATIONAL STRIKE—West German workers of the Daimler-Benz plant in Sindelfingen on strike yesterday. Sign on the left proclaims: "We are metal workers not welfare beggars." And on the right: "We are striking" in seven languages.

Strike Series Is Continuing Around Italy 55,000 Auto Workers Out In West German Showdown

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP).—Strikes
throughout Italy today shut
down newsstands, clogged freight
traffic at the frontier and slowed
farm work.
The newsstands closed at noon
in the Rome area, and operators
in Genoa, Milan and Florence on
charges of selling obscene publica-
tions.
The newsstand operators de-
manded new legislation on por-
nography and declared that they
could not be made responsible
for censoring publications for sale.
Truck traffic piled up at the
Mont Eban Tunnel and other
Italian frontier points as customs
officials walked out for three
days in a demand for better
working conditions.
Passenger car traffic into the
country was not seriously affect-
ed but freight trucks were at a
virtual standstill at some entry
points.
The nation's 1.7 million farm
hands began a week of region-
by-region strikes that will be
climaxed Friday by a nationwide
stoppage. The farmhands are
demanding a minimum base pay
of \$4.50 a day.
Office workers and mainte-
nance employees of the state-
owned railroad struck for one
day to support a 24-hour strike
by trainmen yesterday.
Employees of foreign airlines in
Rome struck for one day to pro-
test the dismissal of 82 employees
of the British lines, BEA, and
BOAC, in a reduction of local
personnel.
Maserati to Rehire 370
MODENA, Italy, Nov. 22 (AP).—
The Alfa Romeo car fac-
tory of Modena will rehire 370
workers who were laid off two
months ago. They will be taken
back starting Dec. 20, Maserati
officials announced today.
The company, which specializes
in luxury cars and is a subsidiary
of Citroen of France, laid off 370
workers because of a temporary
shutdown of 430 employees be-
cause of a drop in sales.

STUTTGART, Nov. 22 (NYT).—
West Germany's restless auto-
mobile workers struck at six plants
near here today, plunging the
country into one of its most
serious industrial disputes since
World War II.
After weeks of fruitless negotia-
tion and a gathering militancy
among trade unions in West
Germany, 55,000 industrial work-
ers stayed away from their jobs
this morning at the Audi auto-
mobile plants in Heilbronn and
Neckarsulm, and the Daimler-
Benz engine and truck assembly
plants in Esslingen, Mannheim,
Sindelfingen and Stuttgart.
Strikes set for tomorrow at 72
more plants in the region are
expected to affect 80,000 more
workers.
An association of employers met
in the face of the spreading strike
and announced they will decide
tomorrow on what action to take.
A lockout in the region would put
more than 650,000 people out of
work.
Millions of Jobs
At stake are not only these
jobs, but those of more than two
million members of the Industrie-
gewerkschaft Metall, the metal-
workers' union, the biggest in the
country.
The wage-negotiating area of
Northern Baden and Northern
Wuerttemberg, where the strike
has broken out, is one of 25 such
areas in West Germany. What
happens here will set the pattern
for the union's wage talks else-
where.
Counting the nonunion workers
who will have to follow the lead
set by Industriegewerkschaft Met-
tall, jobs and wage packages are
at stake for nearly four and a
half million workers in the iron
and steel industries, the metal-
forming industries, electrical in-
dustries and others.
Also at stake is the govern-
ment's much-battered effort to
hold the line against rising prices.
The annual rate of inflation in
West Germany is now close to
6 percent, partly because wage
increases in the last year have
averaged around 14 percent.

Spanish Miners Fired
OVIEDO, Spain, Nov. 22 (Reu-
ters).—The state-owned Hunosa
Mining Co. today dismissed 14 men
and suspended without pay 4,500
others for a week as striking
miners defied a company ultima-
tum to return to work or lose
their jobs.
Fourteen of the company's 29
miners were affected today. A total
of 4,500 men—all of whom were
temporarily suspended—failed to
turn up for work, the company
said.

Europeans Begin
Bridge Tourney
ATHENS, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—
The 22nd European Bridge Cham-
pionships officially open here
this evening. Play begins tomor-
row with 22 countries competing
in the open championship.
France, defending the open
title, retains some of the six
players who won the champion-
ship in Estoril, Portugal, last year.
In their absence, Italy is the
favorite. Two stars of the
Italians' world champion Blue
Team, Benito Goro and
Giorgio Belladonna, are in the
lineup.
Play continues for 12 days
with two matches a day.

Vandals Damage
Studio in Spain
Used by Picasso
BARCELONA, Nov. 22 (AP).—
Vandals damaged the former stu-
dio of Spanish painter Pablo Pi-
casso shortly after dawn today,
police reported.
They said that the men, who
have not been identified, threw
inflammable liquid into the build-
ing, causing an estimated \$200 in
damages.
There were no works by Picasso
in the studio, the artist's first
in this city. Picasso, an out-
spoken opponent of the regime of
Generalissimo Francisco Franco,
has long been a resident of
France.

Chicago Statue Damaged
CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (AP).—A
statue sculpted by Pablo Picasso
and donated to the city was dam-
aged yesterday when a man
threw a firebomb at it in a down-
town civic center.
Police arrested Terry R. Hy-
land, 23, and charged him with
arson, unlawful use of a weapon,
criminal damage to property and
possession of an incendiary device.
The sculpture was not seriously
damaged, police said.
Cosmos-457 Launched
MOSCOW, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—
The Soviet Union launched an
artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-
457, on Saturday. Two news agen-
cy reported today.

Luns Reports Greeks Favor A NATO Cut

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (UPI).—
Joseph Luns, Secretary-General
of the North Atlantic Treaty Or-
ganization, said today he received
a favorable response from the
Greek government on the possi-
bility of a mutual and balanced
reduction of forces in Europe.
He said he was able to give
"firm assurances to the Greek
government that the allies will see
to it that such a process of re-
ducing forces will not increase
the dangers of the situation on
the southern flank."
Mr. Luns said the Greek gov-
ernment would be averse to
a force reduction in the cen-
tral sector of Europe which might
result in increasing dangers to
the southern flank, which is al-
ready endangered by the strong
presence of the Soviet fleet in
eastern European waters—"just
as northern countries don't wish
to increase a danger on the
northern flank."
The secretary-general was
speaking to newsmen before
leaving for Brussels after spend-
ing three days in Greece as part
of his "det. acquainted" tour of
NATO capitals.
He said that during his talks
he discussed "the disturbing
monetary and economic situa-
tion which exists as a result of
certain American measures" and
the Greek attitude to the Cyprus
problem and developments which
might follow.

French Militants Gain in Brussels King Asks Eyskens to Form New Government for Belgium

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—
King Baudouin today called on
outgoing Premier Gaston Eyskens
to form a new government in a
move to fill Belgium's two-month-
old political vacuum.
Although Mr. Eyskens asked for
a short "pause for reflection" be-
fore giving the king a formal
reply, observers felt there was
little doubt that he would accept.
The king's decision, two weeks
after a general election was held,
has been widely expected in
political circles here.
The election confirmed the par-
liamentary majority of the out-
going coalition of Social Chris-
tians and Socialists headed by
Mr. Eyskens. But at the same
time, it recorded spectacular ad-
vances by extremist French and
Flemish federalist parties, gains
which were repeated in local
elections yesterday.
Same Sort of Cabinet
Mr. Eyskens, two months after
tendering the resignation of the
last government, now looks likely
to be heading the same sort of
cabinet team, observers said.
His object in resigning was
generally seen as a move to ad-
vance the date of the elections,
originally scheduled for next
May, to precede what was shaping
up as an unpopular spring budget.
At the same time, Mr. Eyskens,
who is 60, had indicated that he
wished to retire from politics.
The premier designate, who
has headed four previous gov-
ernments, appears to have
changed his mind. But he prob-
ably will find his task more dif-
ficult because of the local and
national election results, obser-
vers said.
Yesterday's poll in Brussels
and its outlying areas was held
to fill seats on a newly created
Splinter Liber. 11,805 1.9 1
Flemish Milt. 37,827 6.0 3
Liberals 25,375 4.0 3
Christ. Demo. 107,770 17.3 15
Flemish Soc. 12,566 2.0 1

16 Die, 90 Missing In Philippine Sea

MANILA, Nov. 22 (Reuters).—
Sixteen persons were drowned and
90 more are feared to have died
when a cargo ship capsized and
sank in stormy seas in the cen-
tral Philippines, the Coast Guard
reported today.
Ninety-four persons were re-
scued after the ship, the Bee-
thorn 2, sank last night while
on a voyage between Cebu and
Leyte. Press reports reaching
Manila said that another man
survived by clinging to a piece
of wood and drifting ashore.
A Coast Guard spokesman said
that Philippine warships were
searching for survivors in the
Visayan Sea off Cebu, 300 miles
southeast of Manila.

Dartmouth Goes 'Coed'

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 22 (AP).—
Trustees of Dartmouth College
adopted coeducation yesterday.
Dartmouth, 200 years old, is the
last of the eight Ivy League
schools to do so.

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Etruscan and Hittite Languages Unlocked by Sofia Archaeologist

ATHENS, Nov. 22 (NYT).—A Bulgarian archaeologist claims to have established the kinship of the Etruscan and Hittite languages, thereby offering a key to the translation of Etruscan. The claim, it was reported here today, was made by Prof. L. Georgiev, of Sofia, in a communication to a French society of which he is a corresponding member.
According to the Academy of Descriptions and Literature, Georgiev says the statistical analysis of Etruscan words and word endings established an identity with Hittite. He says the language of Italy prior to Latin, has long been deciphered since it was written in a Greek alphabet. The meaning of the deciphered words, except for a few that remain a mystery. For Hittite, on the other hand, a grammar and a dictionary have been established.
Georgiev, described as rector of Sofia University, added that according to his studies, Etruscan was a dialect of Hittite.

Band-aids for the Subcontinent

The United Nations is drifting toward a disastrous failure on the Indian subcontinent because it is attempting to treat a potentially mortal wound with band-aids.

While India and Pakistan move closer to all-out war, the world organization has been wrangling over relief measures for an estimated nine million refugees who have fled to India from East Bengal and for the 66-odd million Bengalis they left behind in that rebellious Pakistani province.

There is no question that the humanitarian needs of the East Bengalis, both those who have fled and those who have remained behind despite brutal military repression, have a heavy claim on the conscience of mankind.

But it is clear from the testimony of UN officials that relief assistance cannot alone solve the acute humanitarian crisis created by the upheaval in East Pakistan. Assistant Secretary-General Paul Marc Henry warned the other day that humanitarian efforts in East Pakistan, already gravely threatened by stepped-up military activities there, may have to cease altogether. Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN's high commissioner for refugees, stated that repatriation of the refugees who have fled to India offers the only "viable and lasting solution" to the present crisis.

In order to deal effectively with the humanitarian needs of the Bengalis it will be necessary to attack the root of the problem—the political crisis in Pakistan. It is

essential to press for a political solution in East Pakistan that will put an end to the fighting there and permit the refugees to return in safety.

The United Nations so far has avoided this central issue, although Secretary-General U Thant warned months ago that the situation on the subcontinent posed a threat to international peace—a prophecy that is now being borne out by a dangerously rising spiral of incidents along the Indian-Pakistani borders. Mr. Thant's efforts to mediate the conflict have been spurned so far by India on the grounds that they tended to equate India and Pakistan and to divert attention from the source of the trouble—the repression in Pakistan. But Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has indicated that India would welcome United Nations intervention if it focused on this basic problem.

If the United Nations is to play an effective role for peace and rehabilitation on the subcontinent, the world organization must throw its weight behind mounting international pressures on Pakistan's President Yahya Khan to reach an accommodation with the elected leaders of East Pakistan, especially the imprisoned Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Only in the context of a determined effort to promote a political settlement in Pakistan will the UN be able to move effectively to achieve a withdrawal of forces from the explosive Indo-Pak borders and to bring succor to the stricken Bengalis.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'You Certainly Seem to Be Helping SOME People to Help Themselves'

Foreign Aid in the Grinder

Foreign aid is now in the grinder of a Senate-House conference. The Senate, which killed the old bill, sent to conference two new bills, one economic and the other military. The House, in a rare maneuver, simply revived its version of the old bill—but more as a bargaining platform than as a piece of legislation it intends to fight for. Each chamber seems to be miffed that the other won't deal with the legislation emanating from it. Indeed, it will be interesting to see how the conferees fit together two bills with one; 96 differences were listed in their first meeting Friday afternoon. At this point the only thing to be satisfied about is that Sen. Fulbright withdrew his grotesque nomination of Sen. Mundt, who has been sick and absent for two years, to be a conferee and put on Sen. Cooper instead.

The differences between Senate and House bills are too often expressed just in terms of money: \$2.6 billion as against \$3.4 billion. But the really significant difference lies in the Senate's determination, not shared by the House, to make the aid conference an arena in which to fight out its differences with the President over Vietnam. To that end, the Senate put forward a series of provisions whose purpose is to circumscribe executive flexibility in Laos, Cambodia and Thailand and to make it more difficult for the President to continue the war without trying to negotiate a phased prisoner release and troop withdrawal with Hanoi. The President probably can expect a fair measure of support from among the House conferees—Morgan, Zablocki, Bays, Fassel, Mallard, Frelighuyzen and Broomfield. But look at the Senate's Fulbright, Mansfield, Church, Symington, Aiken, Cooper and Case.

We would hope that the conferees would not focus on the war issue so exclusively that they overlook the considerable number of damaging restrictions which, in particular, the Senate has attached to economic aid. One amendment apparently would cancel aid to any country that hadn't finished paying satisfactorily for expropriated American property—a drastic step that would disrupt political and economic ties alike. Another amendment would raise the interest rate on development loans (Latin America excepted) to a level that the intended beneficiaries could not pay. Another provision would deny to population programs the financing priority they deserve. The problem here on the economic side is that the cause of enlightenment does not have the strong political patronage it will need to offset the provincialism on this issue, all too prevalent among the Senate conferees.

Ultimately, of course, the future of aid legislation is up to the President. It must be said that his attitude so far has been disappointing in the extreme. White House lobbying has been confined to the military programs; the economic programs have been left to the lesser resources of AID and State. With these presidential priorities so transparent—Mr. Nixon said not a word for development in his speech to the AFL-CIO, for instance—its future is far from bright. Does the President really want the message to spread that he is less interested in the welfare and stability of the world's poor than he is in pouring the coals in Indochina? If he means what he says about wanting to lead the country away from the pitfalls of neo-isolationism, here is the place for him to go to work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Thailand and Cambodia

Indochina is not only at war: It is going through a critical time. How could things be different, since it is broken up by a conflict with no end in sight and its leaders—except of course those in Hanoi—remain totally dependent on Washington and thus have to adapt themselves to American foreign policy variations, e.g., on Vietnamization or the visits to Peking. The anxiety voiced from Phnom Penh to Vientiane, from Bangkok to Saigon, when the U.S. Congress temporarily refused to pass the foreign aid bill tells a long story about the vital anchoring of these regimes to American power. . . .

To support their allies and protégés, the Americans have available, besides their financial and material aid, formidable technological power, chiefly an air force. Mr. Nixon has sternly warned Hanoi in this respect, and Mr. Laird just repeated the warning. Five aircraft carriers are cruising in the Gulf of Tonkin and hundreds of war planes are based in Thailand. Armed helicopters are launching attacks in the suburbs of Phnom Penh, B-52s are pounding sectors near the 17th Parallel, and raids against North Vietnam tend to become more and more numerous. All elements are thus convened for another

escalation. But pouring of bombs and shells is one thing; and having steel strategy accepted by millions of refugees, farmers who lost all their belongings or part of their families, and townspeople shocked by the shattering of traditional values is another.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Neo-Nazism

Neo-Nazism, never really much more in postwar Germany than a fringe phenomenon with a lull in the 1960s, has now gone from decline into atomization. This is the effect of the resignation of Herr Von Thadden from the leadership of the National Democratic Party—NPD. Any danger will now come not from the right, but from the left; not from militarism but from neutralism. If Western Europe with the writing clearly on the wall, with only a few minutes to go before midnight, does not now rapidly unite and dramatically improve its defenses; if American divisions are withdrawn and the gap is not made good; then Germany, exposed to the full Eastern blast, will be sorely tempted to make separate terms with Russia, with the aid of some handy rationalizations, and with reunification as a bait and a Russian trump. Herr Brandt's Ostpolitik is an early warning.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 23, 1896

PARIS—The "Temps" says that M. Victorien Sardou will shortly read the new play which he has written for the Renaissance to Mme Sarah Bernhardt and the artists of her theatre. As M. Sardou always requires his plays to be rehearsed a great number of times before they are produced, the rehearsals of his new play will be started as soon as possible and will be continued while "L'Arlecchino" is being played.

Fifty Years Ago

November 23, 1921

PARIS—M. Rudyard Kipling, who came to Paris to receive an honorary degree from the University of Paris, is receiving ample testimony of the affection with which he is held by the French in a round of fetes given in his honor by the top segments of the French, British and American community here. At an outstanding reception given last night, Americans were there to honor Mrs. Kipling also, for she is as American.

Whose Country Is It?

By Anthony Lewis

IN YANGA, Rhodesia.—It is early summer in Rhodesia; the rains have started. There are wildflowers in the long grass, and in the eastern highlands the woods are yellow with the flowers of acacia mimosa. Down in the valleys, in the orchards, the peaches are ripening.

At a roadside fruit stand a sign says there are peaches for sale in the packing shed. It is a long building, with a dozen Africans nesting the peaches into special boxes for export. An elderly white man, evidently the owner of the farm, is in charge. He wears a colorful pattern of Queen Elizabeth II is tucked up at one end of the shed, one of Prince Philip at the other. The farmer must feel the ties to England still. Is he hoping that a settlement will be reached in the talks between

British and Rhodesian leaders? "Yes," the farmer says—but he sounds doubtful. "It would make all the difference to us if sanctions ended. We could sell our fruit at a price. But we do not want majority rule, we won't have it. One or two of them may be all right, but most of them—be waded his arm disdaintfully at the packers—"these fellows are terrible."

Afterward, a woman who knows the emotion in the farmer's voice was not the farmer's. It seemed, but more likely frustration. The Africans he had working for him were from the country, uneducated, unreliable. He taught them how to handle the peaches, but probably they mixed up the sizes or bruised the fruit or didn't show up for work.

White Rhodesians of all kinds make the argument of African incompetence when they explain why they are so totally opposed to majority rule in the foreseeable future. Even those who say that Africans should have better education and job opportunities tend to be skeptical about their ability to keep up, to run a business or a country.

Of course, the economic motive should not be overlooked. A Scottish carpenter who came to Rhodesia after the war had set up a workshop and a house in the country is not an unbiased witness on the question of maintaining the Rhodesian way of life.

But white Rhodesians are not consciously evil any more than most people. They are desperately sincere when they say that the country would be ruined if turned over now to untrained Africans. There is real passion when they talk about their fathers and themselves having created Rhodesia's real wealth—the farms and the mines. And there was courage in standing up to world economic pressure when men as supposedly shrewd as Harold Wilson gave them weeks, not months, to survive.

This trouble is that the white Rhodesian belief, however sincere, is so imperfect, so blinkered a view. To start with, it ignores the fact of massive discrimination that faces any African of ability. In a country that spends about as much every year for education of the white 5 percent of the population as of the black 95 percent, who can say that the Africans would do it given equal opportunity?

Or consider what happens to those who do get higher education. A lecture at the university, white, told of a young African, who never had a chance at secondary school but managed to teach himself enough to pass the examinations for university admission. He was slow at first, then detectably better every month. Now he is a self-made triumph—but there is little chance of using that ability in the kind of work open to Africans.

It is true that Rhodesia now is a remarkably efficient country, well-run in terms of services. The telephone work, the streets are wide and clean, the roads are among the best in Africa.

Forever? But suppose the whites are right, and African rule would mean less efficiency, more corruption and crime. Does it follow that five million Africans should continue to be ruled by 250,000 white lives forever? No. There are things in life, in moral life, more important than having the trains run on time.

It may well be that German business men and trade unionists are more efficient than their British equivalents. But no one would think that such a comparison could justify putting selected Germans in charge of British industry. The British are entitled to make Britain the kind of country they want, even though some outsider may be able to show that they would really be more comfortable if it were run another way.

That is the center in white dominance of an overwhelmingly black country. Even if one assumes that the white Rhodesians can make the country more productive for all, and agree that it is their country as well as the blacks, they can impose their rule not by any moral superiority but only by naked force.

Real Passion

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Labor Against Nixon Over Economic Policy

By Joseph Kraft

MIAMI BEACH.—Before the AFL-CIO convention got underway here in Miami Beach, two delegates were speaking on the possibility President Nixon might drop in. One said: "If he does, we should walk out of the hall."

The other replied: "If we do, we hand him the 1972 election on a platter."

That exchange expresses the central theme of what has been happening here at the labor convention. The unions, mindful of their unpopularity, have been bending every nerve not to give the President an issue he can use against them to win the 1972 election.

At the same time, they are concentrating all their energies on the one issue they are certain is a winner. That is the bread-and-butter issue of economic policy.

Important Decision

One sign of this pattern was the most important decision made by the convention. That was the decision to continue participation in the wage and price control mechanism of President Nixon's new economic policy. Labor is staying in precisely because, as AFL-CIO president George Meany put it in his opening address, a walkout would enable the President to make labor "the scapegoat" for the failure of his economic policy.

A second sign was the handling of the demand, voiced by some of the smaller unions, for a general strike to achieve retroactive raises on contracts that had been nullified by the wage freeze. Mr. Meany met with about a dozen members of these unions just before the convention began. When the meeting was over, there was no more talk of a general strike.

A third sign came in the handling of a demand by the Chicago Black leader, Jesse Jackson, that labor "go to the streets" in support of poor people and "unorganized workers." If that issue had been embraced, labor would have been stuck with a truly unpopular cause. But Mr. Jackson was brushed off with the comment that the convention was too busy to hear him.

Then there was the way Mr. Meany made it known that President Nixon would be coming to the convention. He buried the news as a routine announcement among some introductory remarks of various "fraternal delegates" from abroad. The message was delivered deadpan, with all the emotion

Heavy Pressure

Politically, the union is defined in the sharpest way one issue on which they will fight the election of 1972. Democratic party will be very heavy pressure to economic policy as issue. And that works against candidates for the union who were hoping to develop

As to the economic implications have stated out grounds for all-out real against wage control. A Nixon administration shows that it is shaken wobbles to disintegration with on a straight issue of how conferees are probably away, and it is a real possibility that the new economic policy be reduced to a hollow sh

Letters

The Bogside Croppers

Although it is rather difficult to reconcile the decision of the IRA to come to the aid of the Ulster girls engaged to British Army boys (ENG. Nov. 13-14), with their eagerness to put a bullet in every British soldier's head in Northern Ireland, nevertheless more power to the IRA for doing so.

In this respect at least they are restricting a tiny spark of human decency from the Ulster wreckage, if only in the name of romance, and for this all credit due to them.

The female militants of Bogside who preside in their hangarous courts, and contrive to visit their venomous judgment on the unfortunate girls whose heads they shear and tear, must surely feel proud of themselves. Whether they be Catholic or Protestant is immaterial. But their monstrous and outrageous acts against "erring" girls puts their suitability as members of any civilized society in a light very much a matter for conjecture.

Planes for Israel

Since when are you Americans such experts in the art of arms balance? When did you last win a war? If the Israeli leadership tells you that they need Phantom to restore the balance, you can take their word for it.

Liberal View

In his column of Nov. 17 on New England, Joseph Alsop writes: "One only wonders why the same Americans who now feel so strongly about this all managed to look the other way so happily when the Soviets decided that the wretched Czechoslovaks could not be permitted the smallest measure of honorable freedom."

There is an assumption, never presented with evidence, that

Herbert H. Goldhamer, Editor
Murray M. Weiss, Managing Editor
George W. ...

Handwritten note: لا بد ان يكون

Against Economic

By Joseph Kra...

Before the... economic... against...

Mother of the Mother Women's Liberation

By Lisa Hammel

JILL, Calif. (NYT). Oberdorf, at 73, and runs her own...



Miriam Oberdorf outside club near California home.

divorced two years ago, also has two sons, Daniel, 23, and Jonathan, 19, who, she thinks, suffer a bit more from their mother's fame than her daughter does.)

"I think it's a very healthy thing for a woman to have a career," said Betty Friedan's mother. "I don't think there should be any conflict in combining marriage, motherhood and a career, as long as you don't let one interfere with the other."

Opera in Hamburg

By Paul Moor

HAMBURG (UPI)—The latest of the Hamburg State Opera's two annual world premieres, "Ashmedai," comes from the pen of Josef Tal, a composer relatively unknown in Europe and America. Tal, now 61, figures among today's leading

she said, adding that she believed sharing the household responsibilities should be a "50-50 proposition."

And what did Mrs. Oberdorf think of her daughter's role in women's lib?

"I think Betty has made history," said her mother. "I'm in complete accord with what she's been trying to do, although not always with the methods used. I don't like things like women forcing their way into a man's bar, although some people feel you have to go to an extreme to get things done."

Soundness of Liebermann's Instinct

Israeli composers, but he originally came from Pines, near Poznan, and he studied in Berlin before emigrating in 1934.

The fact that Rolf Liebermann, the Hamburg Company's director, commissioned a work from him shows Liebermann's willingness to gamble, and the success of the completed work confirms once again the soundness of Liebermann's instinct.

Israel Eliraz, born in 1936 in Jerusalem, has made for Tal a tightly constructed libretto based on an ancient Talmudic legend. Ashmedai, king of the devils, offers a cynical bet to the king of an unidentified country: If they trade places, Ashmedai can, he claims, turn the country's peaceful, productive people into a warlike mob of killers. The king, trapped in an unhappy marriage, years to spend such a respite incognito with the woman he loves, an innkeeper who has borne him a daughter, and since he finds Ashmedai's bet preposterous, he accepts.

Leopold Lindberg has staged the work in a manner which allows full scope to the tragedy without making incongruous an occasional bit of vinegary Jewish humor. He shows especial mastery in deploying crowds. Dick Price's choreography makes an important contribution to the story, and Zbyněk Kolar, who designed the production, has given the sombre story a fitting framework.

During Rolf Liebermann's years in Hamburg, he has created an opera company in its own way unique in the entire world. One must hope that the French authorities will not waver on their promise to allow him a free hand when he takes over the once great Paris Opera and sets about making it great once again.

Incidentally, the West German press seems not to have noticed it, but an additional characteristic of Liebermann's touch determined the date of the work's world premiere. It fell on the 33rd anniversary of the infamous Kristallnacht, when the Nazis pillaged Jewish establishments and set almost every synagogue in Germany aflame.

Art in London

Robert Motherwell/Victor Pasmore, DM Gallery, 73 Fulham Road, London S.W.3, to Nov. 27. The DM Gallery, specialists in contemporary art, has announced for the first time in Europe Robert Motherwell's "Basque Suite" of 10 screenprints. Abstract expressionist in technique, and brightly colored, this suite is closely related to Oriental calligraphy. Pasmore's screenprints are two related groups of seven prints each, in which he works out perceptual and conceptual experiments. They are respectively, "Points of Contact-Linear Development" and "Points of Contact-Transformations."

Allen Barker, Lucy Milton Gallery, 12a Notting Hill Gate, London W.11, to Nov. 30. Lucy Milton, who has for some years successfully run a gallery in the provinces, has now opened a gallery in what is essentially the residential area of Bayswater and Holland Park. Her avowed policy is to show young, living and abstract artists from all over Europe. Allen Barker, whose exhibition is entitled "Colour Field" writes of himself: "My painting lies strong within the tradition of the Sensuous Pure Form established over the years, always related and inter-related." Indeed, one of the most pleasing aspects

of this show is that it looks well as an entity and each work is satisfying and interesting in itself. And praise be for once the hard-edged hand of the artist; there's no indecision about proportion and quality of color.

David Mabe, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London W.1, to Dec. 4. Mabe is one of the two painter sons of Anne Redpath. He grew up in both the French and Scots traditions of art, so that his workmanship and his sense of color are both impeccable. He is at his best in two different kinds of work: the open Scottish or Languedoc landscape, and the intimate scenes of people going about their lives—bathers at a pool, or people on a tram in Dubrovnik.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

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FOOD The Andouillette—Both a Cult and a Sausage

By Waverley Root

PARIS (UPI)—Jumping lightly to conclusions, most French dictionaries have assumed that when a diminutive suffix was added to the word andouille, it meant that andouillette was simply a small andouille, and they so define it.

One gathers that compilers of dictionaries do not look into food-shop windows. No one who saw andouilles and andouillettes displayed side by side would guess that they were related, unless he happened already to know their names or their content.

Both, it is true, are French tripe sausages. But there the resemblance ends. Andouille is short and thick, andouillette is of smaller diameter but so long that it is often rolled up like a length of garden hose, from which the amount you require is cut off. Andouille is hard like salami; andouillette is limp. Andouille is already cooked, ready to be sliced and eaten without further treatment. Andouillette has been poached barely long enough to preserve it, and has to be cooked further before serving. Andouille is most often eaten cold, as hors d'oeuvre; andouillette is almost invariably eaten hot as a main dish. And while there are infinite variations in the making of both, depending on where they are produced, it is my impression that the classic andouille is often stuffed with tripe cut into strips, the classic andouillette by tripe finely chopped, but there are numerous exceptions in both cases.

It is andouillette rather than andouille which has inspired a mysterious sign reading "A.A.A.A.A." you have come upon one of its temples. The letters stand for Association Amicale des Amateurs d'Authentiques Andouillettes (Friendly Association of Lovers of Honest-to-God An-

cross, chopped raw red cabbage, or even sorrel.

Andouillette is made throughout France; it would be difficult to say which is the best after that of Troyes. Contenders for the honor would necessarily include Caen, already mentioned above; Cambrai, which makes it of calf's stomach lining cooked in a court bouillon and served grilled with mustard and a dash of vinegar; Arras, where it is made of real tripe and is considered a festive dish, served grilled on holidays and at family reunions; Tonnerre, which has a number of specialties in the prepared meats category, but ranks its andouillette first; and Epinal, better known in France as the producer of violently colored native prints. In Touraine and Poitou, andouillettes are preserved by a light coating of lard.

In Strasbourg, the local variety of andouillette is grilled slowly and served bedded on sauerkraut, accompanied by boiled or steamed potatoes. Auvergne favors its andouillettes with Provencal herbs. Among also-rans whose andouillettes are worth trying if you come across them, are Châteauneuf, Châtillon-sur-Chalaronne, Azy-le-Rideau, Vouvray, Montoire, Amiens, Quimper, Paris, Lyons—and Vire, capital of the andouille, which smokes its andouillettes too. In Lourdes, tiny strings of andouillettes are made in the form of rosaries.

Alexandre Dumas wrote in his "Grand Dictionnaire de Cuisine" that the best andouillettes he had ever tasted in his life were those of Villers-Cotterets. No one else has echoed this opinion. Dumas was born in Villers-Cotterets.

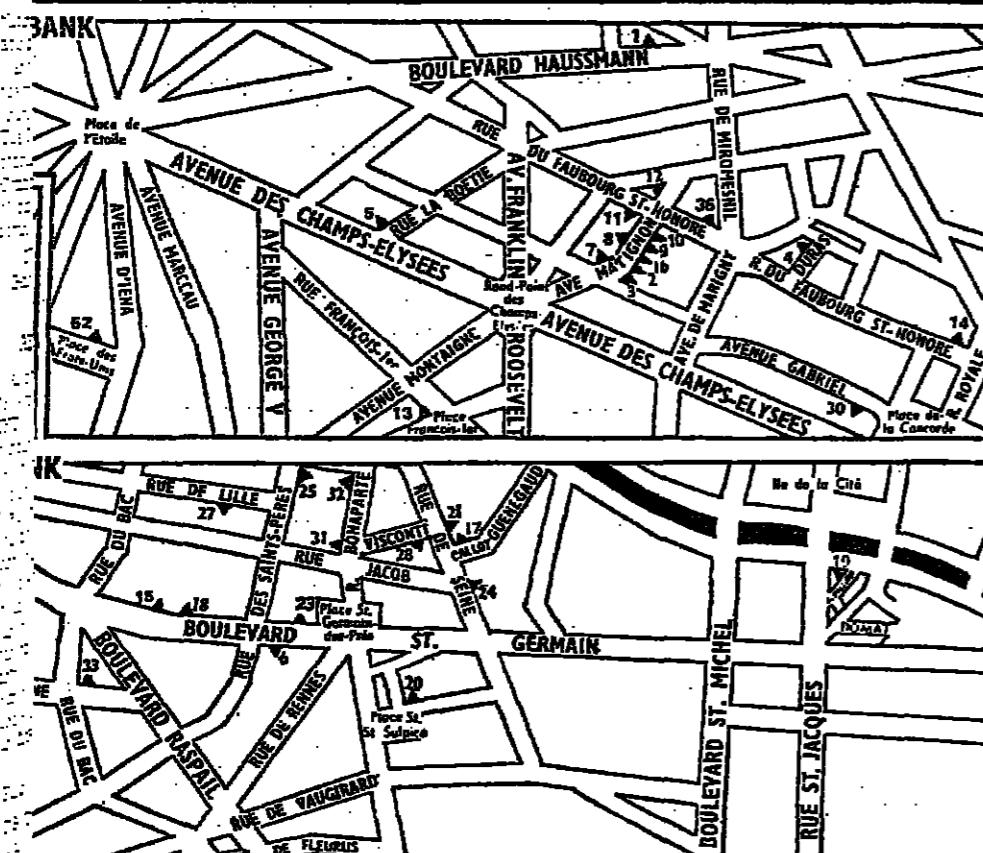
Princess of Troyes/ Of the black-striped flank/ My appetite is saving for you/ A tomb of mustard/ Maflo or Vert-Pré/ As the last two names are brands of mustard, it would seem that the commercial already existed in the 19th century. Though the opinion that Troyes makes the best andouillettes in France is nearly unanimous, agreement disappears at this point. Some experts think andouillette is best eaten poached in white wine, as it is in Pouilly and Macon, perhaps with the addition of shallots, as in Chablis and the Lyons region. The majority, however, probably agree with Arramtegal that Troyes andouillettes should be eaten only grilled. Grilled Troyes andouillettes, almost everyone insists, should be accompanied by a strong mustard—but in Troyes itself it is served with a dressing of chopped parsley, plus, sometimes, a slight addition of garlic, added at the end of the cooking. The late "Prince of Gastronomes," Curzon, a complete dissenter, ate Troyes andouillettes raw, though he refused to consume those of nearby Bar-sur-Aube uncooked.

Andouillette, wherever it comes from, is more versatile in its accompaniments than andouille. Like andouille, it is often served with mashed potatoes or warm apple sauce, but it also appears with broad beans, kidney beans, string beans, lentils, fried onions, purée of celery, purée of water

Advertisement for Park Lane Hotel, featuring a building illustration and text: 'The height of luxury in New York City... 36 Central Park South, New York, N.Y. 10019'.

Advertisement for William Lawson's Scotch Whisky, featuring a bottle and glass illustration and text: 'Speed of Light... William Lawson's Light Scotch Whisky... DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND'.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



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- LEFT BANK: LA DEMOURE... EBSEEN... GALERIE FRAMOND... ALLEN BARKER... MARIE-MARTINE... CABBESSA

Additional gallery information and contact details.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and various stock symbols like 1771, 1772, etc.

Table of stock market data including columns for High, Low, Open, Close, and various stock symbols like 1771, 1772, etc.

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears at a matter of record only. NEW ISSUE 4,000,000 Shares Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. Common Stock (\$10 par value)

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Additional Issues section for British Columbia Telephone Company. Includes a logo of a telephone handset, the amount \$35,000,000, and details for Series R (100.675) and Series S (99.50) bonds due 1978 and 1995 respectively. Lists various financial institutions as agents.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom left corner.

ar Inconvertibility ... rying a Feud in IMF

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

Decision to suspend convertibility between the dollar and gold, is how countries that owe money to the fund can make their repayments.

Council Slower Economy

Nov. 22 (NYT)—The end of the West German growth boom is still uncertain what to expect.

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European Canal Chain to Cut Cargo Time, Cost

GENEVA, (AP-DJ)—Some portions of a vast waterway network that will speed cargo among nine European nations at lower costs are nearing completion.

Work is nearing completion at two key sections of the Rhine-Main-Danube route, which by 1981 is to form the main artery in a network planned to extend eventually from the North Sea to Lake Balkal in central Siberia.

The waterway will provide a high cargo capacity link between Rotterdam, the world's largest seaport, and Sulina, the Romanian Black Sea harbor, traversing or bordering nine European countries on its 3,500 kilometer (about 2,200 mile) course.

Waterway projects are being built throughout Europe. Low haulage costs, large capacity of vessels and low manpower requirements are principal factors. Also, European rail and road routes are often overburdened.

The Soviet Union, already crisscrossed by some of the world's largest canal systems, is building an east-west grid linking the Dnieper-Prilpyt-Bug connection with the Volga and Oler rivers and then, via East Germany's network, extending to Berlin and Hamburg, West Germany's largest North Sea outlet.

In France, one plan calls for a link for seagoing vessels from the Atlantic ports to Marseilles on the Mediterranean. In Switzerland, experts are discussing construction of a waterway that would connect the Rhine via three Swiss lakes with the Rhone that flows into the Mediterranean.

The Rhine-Main-Danube connection is the furthest advanced of all projects of international concern. Canalization of the Main, the middle section, began in the last century. But the greatest strides in the project were made after World War II. Now, two key sections are almost ready.

because of transport cost savings, contribution to national income and water supply benefits.

The area that will be served by the waterway includes all EEC countries—except Italy—Austria, Yugoslavia and most countries of the East bloc Comecon organization. Trade between these regions has been growing sharply during the past decade.

It serves Rotterdam and the Belgian centers of Antwerp and Ghent, developing into a single, giant industrial district. It reaches the Ruhr, largest center of industrial concentration in Europe, and the heavily industrialized Rhine-Main area south and west of Frankfurt.

In Austria, it will serve the vast iron and steel works at Linz plus many other industrial plants that have sprung up in the region since the war. The largest oil refineries of Czechoslovakia and Hungary are also on the banks of the Danube.

In Yugoslavia, the new Beograd port will have a sharply increased capacity. Romania's growing petrochemical industry will be linked. Bulgaria will have a new facility for shipping its exports of agricultural products to Western Europe. The Soviet Union, which ships large quantities of coal and ore via the Danube, will be a major user. More than one-fourth of the present Danube fleet's total carrying capacity of about 3 million tons flies the Soviet flag.

Eventually, the waterway could handle up to 40 million tons. The tonnage for a self-propelled barge from Rotterdam to Sulina would take 11 days. A pushed barge train would make it in 14 days.

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Connally Speech Fails To Convince Wall St.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP)—Despite the optimistic pronouncements of Treasury Secretary John Connally today, New York Stock Exchange prices dropped to a new low for the year in slow trading.

The Dow Jones industrial lost 7.52 to 803.15, below the prior low of 810.53 set last Monday, and its lowest since Dec. 2, 1970.

The Dow was down fractionally at the opening, but moved ahead within the first half hour of trading and was up about 1 point when Mr. Connally spoke, but it gradually retreated thereafter.

The secretary said he was confident that Phase 2 would succeed and said he was not concerned about the stock market's recent general decline. He added he expected the market to continue to fluctuate.

Volume was 11.33 million shares, down from 12.42 million on Friday.

"The next time the market will fall" and not anticipate a Connally speech, said one analyst in noting that the market also was erroneously optimistic prior to Mr. Connally's address last week to the New York Economic Club.

One observer also said the market's problems are now being compounded by the fact that investors on margin will now have to sell because their equity is impaired. This new pressure will tend to push the market further down.

Analysts, as they have so often lately, blamed the market's weakness on investor concern about Phase 2 and a general lack of confidence in the stock market itself.

Among other stocks that touched new lows Friday, National fell 3 1/2 to 43 1/2 today and Continental Oil dropped 1 1/2 to 25 3/8.

Shell Oil, however, rose 1/8 to 41 5/8 and Texaco, which also hit a new low Friday, fell 3/8 to 30 3/4.

Among other oils, Jersey Standard lost 1/4 to 69, California Standard 7/8 to 50 1/2, British Petroleum gained 1/8 to 13 7/8, and Occidental fell 1/4 to 12.

General Motors was among declining blue chips, falling 1/8 to 76. All the auto issues fell.

American Building Maintenance fell 1/4 to 23 1/2. The Journal reported some analysts believed there was little room for profit margin improvement to justify the stock's high price-earnings ratio.

CCNY Corp. exhibited a new highlight artificial kidney machine. Its stock gained 1 to 5 3/8.

Skyline was the Big Board's most active issue, dropping 3 1/2 to 43 1/2. A 188,400-share block of the mobile-home builder's stock traded at 45.

Blue chips were mixed. Sperry Rand, which is acquiring RCA's computer operations, rose 1 3/8 to 24 1/8. Memorex, which hit a new low last week, fell 1/4 to 20 1/8, and IBM dropped 1 3/4 to 291 3/4. Xerox lost 1/8 to 105 3/4. Polaroid 1 1/2 to 86, Avon Pro-

ducts, however, gained 1 3/8 to 65. American Stock Exchange prices fell, as 70 issues declined, 133 advanced, and the exchange index lost 23 to 23.58. Syntex, which reported a higher first fiscal quarter earnings, was active and rose 1 1/2 to 70. Asamera Oil topped the active list, losing 1 to 11 1/2.

On the bond market, corporate rates closed about 1/8 to 1/4 point lower on the day and government intermediates were off 2/32 to 6/32.

RCA to Sell Sperry Rand Computer Unit

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT)—RCA has reached agreement to dispose of at least part of its computer operations.

Robert W. Sarnoff, RCA chairman and chief executive officer, and J. Frank Forster, chairman of Sperry Rand, have announced that Sperry Rand's Univac division would "assume responsibility for RCA's existing general-purpose computer customers in the United States, Canada and Mexico." They added: "The agreement also involves maintenance and service agreements."

Mr. Forster and Mr. Sarnoff said that under tentative terms of the agreement Sperry would pay RCA "approximately \$70 million" on Jan. 2, 1972, plus a varying percentage of future revenues over a five-year period.

Current estimates are that the total value of these succeeding payments will amount to between \$80 million and \$90 million, RCA said.

RCA on Sept. 17 elected to write off its computer operations with a one-time charge of \$250 million. This produced a third-quarter loss of \$231 million.

The two executives said they planned to complete negotiations and execute the final agreement on Dec. 17, with the closing date expected to be the final day of the year.

The take-over of these operations by Sperry Rand came as somewhat of a surprise since Gerald G. Probst, president of the Univac division, said on Nov. 9 that his company was "not interested in the total RCA package—that is, buying out all properties and operations." He acknowledged that Univac was interested in "acquiring some parts," which would be in line with the announcement.

Univac to Increase Share Univac will also assume on Jan. 1, 1972, all specified RCA leases and maintenance contracts, involving over 1,000 installations, and in excess of 500 customers, primarily in this country.

Energy Board Dismisses Sale to U.S. Natural Gas Exports Curtailed by Canada

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (NYT)—The Canadian National Energy Board has announced that Canada's growing energy needs required that no additional supplies of natural gas be made available for export "at the present time."

The announcement late last week came in the decision dismissing the applications of six companies planning to increase exports to the United States, where the gas shortage for power, industry and heating homes is growing acute.

The energy board cited Canada's urgent need to "find greater reserves of gas." The applicants sought licenses to export 2.66 trillion cubic feet.

The board said that it had found a deficiency of 11 trillion cubic feet of gas before taking into account the volume proposed by the applicants. This calculation excludes all new discoveries and all further appreciation of existing reserves that may be expected in the forthcoming 25 years," said the board.

The decision, coming 14 months after the board licensed the export of large quantities of gas to the United States, was unexpected. To some observers it carried strong nationalist overtones. While during hearings the applicants stressed the U.S. demand for more gas, particularly in winter, many witnesses representing nationalist and ecological organizations in this country opposed the applications.

The policy of the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has been that Canada's energy sources should be available for export only when the government had determined that reserves were adequate to meet this country's foreseeable needs.

Relations Strained Also, the decision comes at a time when U.S.-Canadian relations are strained by President Nixon's new economic program that Canadians see as "protectionist" and harmful to business. The U.S. 10 percent import surcharge is blamed for making worse Canada's already high unemployment.

There has also been mounting resistance to U.S. proposals for a continental energy program in which Canada might bargain its vast oil and gas resources for trade concessions. While Canada has been eager to sell oil and gas from the large reserves in Alberta, it has held back its natural gas in the face of U.S. demand. The fear is that U.S. industry would use it at the expense of Canadian manufacturing.

Recently, several U.S. gas companies set up funds to finance gas exploration in the Canadian Arctic.

The energy board expressed the hope that the discovery of

new reserves in the Northwest Territories would "make available surplus quantities to enable production and Canada as a whole to benefit from future export opportunities."

Alberta Disturbed by Decision CALGARY, Alberta, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ)—Alberta Province Premier Peter Lougheed said today the government is "very disturbed" because of the energy board's rejection of applications valued at \$1 billion for export of gas.

The provincial government will meet with the Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board to "determine if the national board has seriously underestimated the potential of natural gas reserves outside Alberta," he said, and if the energy board gave adequate consideration to the fact that natural gas is underpriced in eastern Canada.

Talks Open on Oil Producers' Claim Of Revenue Loss VIENNA, Nov. 22 (Reuters)—Persian Gulf oil producing states opened a new round of talks with 20 Western oil groups here today over the claim for compensation for loss of earnings caused by the effective devaluation of the dollar.

The Gulf states are pushing for a price increase of around 7 percent a barrel. They say this is necessary to offset losses of millions of dollars a month since President Nixon introduced his economic controls.

The oil producing states, who are paid mainly in dollars and sterling, say these measures in effect devalued the dollar and made their imports from Japan, West Germany and some other countries more costly.

Western oil groups are said to be thinking in terms of a 2 percent rise per barrel of oil.

Spending Up 12% at Biggest Firms in U.S.

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT)—Expenditures by 1,000 of the nation's largest manufacturers totaled \$61 billion in the third quarter, an increase of 12 percent over the level of the previous quarter, the Conference Board reported over the weekend.

Funds that the manufacturing industries have set aside for plant and equipment improvements indicated the first significant upturn in new investment decisions in the last two years, according to Martin R. Gainsburgh, the board's chief economist.

"It represents a series of economic and psychological factors," he said, "principally, industry's belief that sales and profits in 1972 will be substantially higher; secondly, the need to tool out rising labor costs through technological innovation, and thirdly, the desire to protect a share of the market."

Could Lose Momentum Mr. Gainsburgh said, however, that the increase in capital appropriations could lose its momentum if control of profits stemming from the guidelines laid down by the administration's price commission interferes with the ability of industry to finance its expansion plans in the months immediately ahead.

Durable goods industries in the third quarter posted a 22 percent gain over the second quarter. The iron and steel sector, however, failed to show an increase.

Transportation equipment, both automotive and nonautomotive, primary nonferrous metals, fabricated metal products, instruments and photographic equipment, and stone, clay and glass products all recorded an increase.

In the nondurable goods sector, the petroleum industry posted a 42 percent increase in appropriations.

VW Plans New Mini Auto With Its Audi-NSU

HAMBURG, Nov. 22 (AP)—Volkswagen will develop a new mini auto with an engine capacity of less than 1,000 cubic centimeters, VW chairman Rudolph Leiding disclosed today.

Mr. Leiding, interviewed by the news magazine Der Spiegel, said the new model would be built by VW and its major subsidiary, Audi-NSU.

Asked when the car would be introduced, he replied: "I cannot name the year and I don't want our competitors to adjust themselves" to the new small car model.

Company informants said the car, which is a likely competitor to small autos made by Fiat, may be ready for introduction by 1974. They said it appeared likely that both VW and Audi would market versions of the car, with slight variations in styling and details.

Mr. Leiding did not disclose details of the car. He did say that in the future VW will emphasize the concept of a front-wheel-drive car and the water-cooled engine.

With the exception of the VW K-70, all the firm's models have an air-cooled engine in the rear of the car. The smallest engine now available is 1,900 cubic centimeters.

The Wolf Corporation instruction, all and gas ...

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One Dollar—LONDON (AP-DJ)—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

Girotti to Head ENI ROME, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ)—The Italian cabinet has approved the three-year appointment of Raffaele Girotti as president of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), the state petroleum and engineering holding company.

Drawing of Bonds HAMBROS LIMITED U.S. \$24,000,000 9 1/2% BONDS 1985

We are pleased to announce that Mr. Thomas D. Langston has joined our company as a Vice President and as the Managing Director of Dahlgren, Richardson & Co., GmbH.

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What is MULTINATIONAL BUSINESS? Multinational Business is the Economist Intelligence Unit's new quarterly guide to the fast-developing phenomenon of multinational corporate enterprise.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of stock market data including various stock prices, volume, and market indices. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and market-wide statistics.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of commodity prices for various goods such as wheat, corn, soybeans, and cotton. Includes columns for item names, grades, and prices.

Market Summary

Summary of market activity including volume, price changes, and key market indicators. Includes sections for Most Active, Dow Jones Averages, and Standard & Poor's.

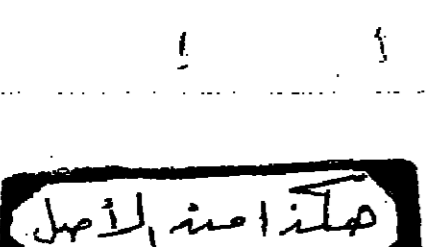
Stocks and Bonds

Table of stock and bond prices, including various individual stock listings and bond yields. Columns show stock symbols, prices, and bond details.

Flow Money advertisement featuring the FCI logo and text explaining the Fairchild Camera's Flow of Money analysis. Includes contact information for Wentworth Management S.A.

Table titled 'New Highs and Lows' listing various stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices.

Table of stock prices and market data, including various stock listings and market-wide statistics.



Investment research: how much should it weigh?

Good investment research doesn't come by the pound. We don't think you should get the same format, or the same amount of fact and detail every time you ask for investment information. Investment research has to meet your needs. First, it must be based on a good investment idea, and be the result of in depth analysis. Next, it should be sensitive to the markets, as accurate and timely as possible, and as broad or as brief as you require.

THE DIMENSIONS OF INVESTMENT RESEARCH

Research information can range from a scholarly study to a quick synopsis of basic facts. Today you may want considerable detail on one company, tomorrow you may want a general picture of whole markets or industries. The next day you may want quick opinions on 20 different companies. You want this range of information, and you want it fast.

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of stocks. Merrill Lynch's opinion retrieval system is, as you would imagine, computerized. Your Merrill Lynch executive uses high-speed direct wire to consult a bank of opinions on about 2,500 stocks, mostly U.S. and Canadian, but including many European and Japanese securities. These are continuously up-dated by the securities research specialists.

The reply also comes by direct wire. It gives an opinion of whether to buy, sell or hold. Categorization of the stock as speculative, growth or income. An indication of dividend and past earnings, and often a brief comment on recent major developments in the company's business and an estimate of future earnings.

Some European institutions are using the system ("QRQ") for 20-30 opinions a day. It is obviously not a definitive research tool but they find it a great help in selecting situations worth further enquiry—in which case they can call on the whole range of Merrill Lynch's background report and studies.

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This has been the Merrill Lynch motto from the beginning, when the world of finance was rather slower and simpler than it is today.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, high/low/last, and volume for various companies. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$' and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$'.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Table listing various banks and financial institutions participating in the bond offering, including Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, and others.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom left corner.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and market indices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock closing prices for Nov. 22, 1971.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo exchange closing prices for Nov. 22, 1971.

European Markets

Table of European market closing prices for local currencies.

Brussels

Table of Brussels market closing prices.

Milan

Table of Milan market closing prices.

Dusseldorf

Table of Dusseldorf market closing prices.

London

Table of London market closing prices.

Paris

Table of Paris market closing prices.

Zurich

Table of Zurich market closing prices.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund closing prices for Nov. 22, 1971.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock closing prices.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe with midday indicated prices.

Advertisement for 'OPEN LETTER TO ALL TOP INVESTMENT SALES MANAGERS' by Alexandre TIC SA.

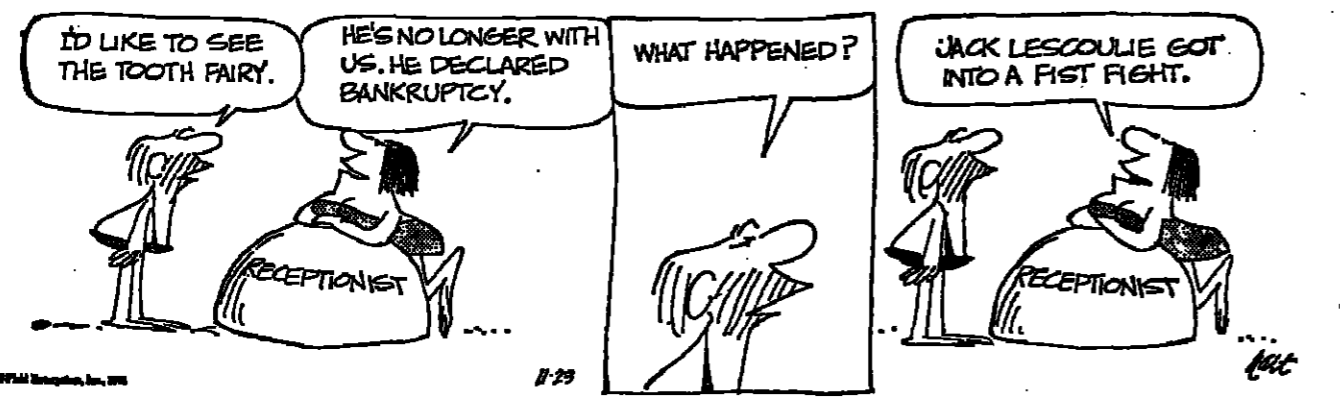
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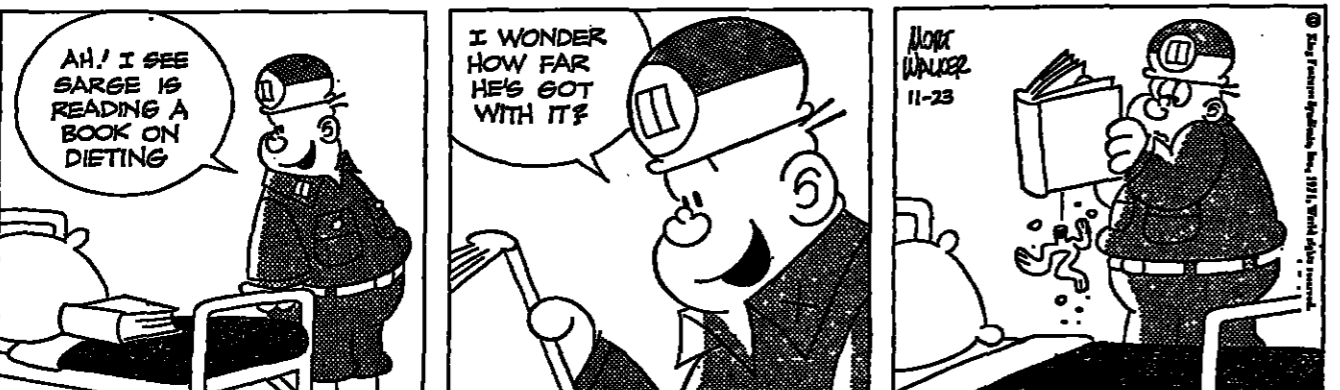
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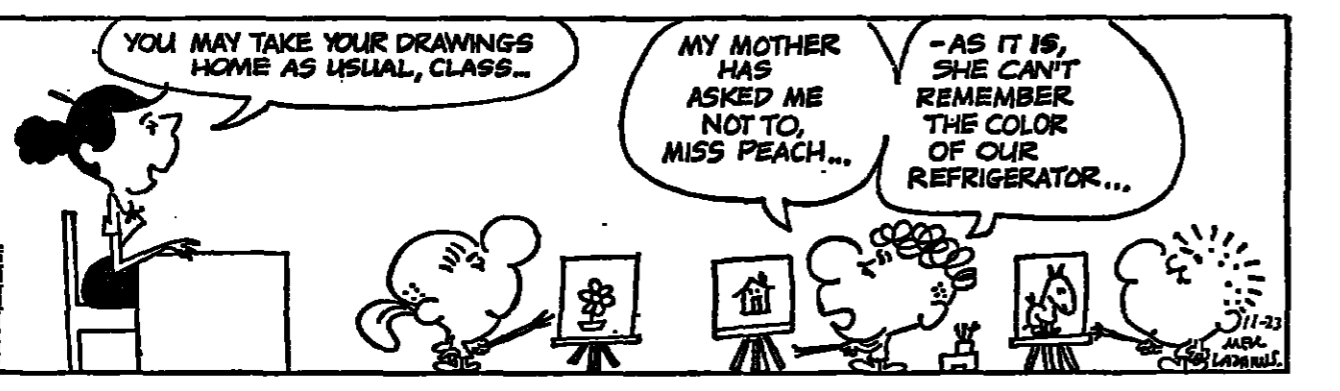
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In the recent Caribbean Championships played in Barbados, Jamaica snatched a last-minute victory. Venezuela was second and Panama third with teams representing 15 areas in competition. The open team title went to Trinidad and the open pairs to Panama.

Bridge puzzle with North, West, East, South hands and a solution to a previous puzzle.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Jumble puzzle with words to unscramble and a cartoon illustration.

BOOKS

JENNIE The Life of Lady Randolph Churchill Vol. II. The Dramatic Years 1895-1921

RALPH MARTIN tantalizingly left us hanging at the end of Volume I: Will Jennie marry her true love, Count Kinsky? How will Winston and Jack turn out? And what happened to the many glittering comets, such as the Prince of Wales, the Marquis de Breteuil, the beautiful Jerome sisters and those eccentric Marlboroughs?

It is not a comforting story, Jennie's beauty, vitality and magnetism, her dedication to furthering the careers of her sons, her quickness of tongue, and her extravagant friends and living habits inevitably draw the reader to her in affection. But the terrible treatment of the subject but with the nature of the material itself.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

Crossword puzzle grid with across and down clues.

Los Angeles Leads by 1/2 Game

49ers' Defense Throws 49ers Out of 1st

fense, the Rams rushed Brodie into four intercepted passes...

It was an odd game served up to 80,000 fans in Memorial Coliseum...

Chargers Rally to Edge Raiders

Appearing at a State Gambling Commission hearing, Roselle said...

Kuhn said earlier he opposes legal wagering on professional sports...

Dallas Grabs Everything Away From Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (UPI).—So Dallas, which replaced Washington in the American League late in the baseball season...

was only five yards less than Washington's two best rushers...



BUCKLING UNDER—San Francisco quarterback John Brodie is thrown for an 11-yard loss by Los Angeles linebacker Isaiah Robertson.

Rangers' Goal Tricks Overwhelm Seals, 12-1

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (UPI).—New York Rangers scored four goals on their first four shots...

Lakers Too Fast for Bucks

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 22 (AP).—The Los Angeles Lakers, with Gail Goodrich and Jerry West leading the fast break...

Spitz Wins 3 But Japan Tops U.S. Swim Team

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP).—Mark Spitz of Santa Clara, Calif., won his third event, the men's 200-meter freestyle...

Carrasco to Face Ramos, Then Quit As WBC Refuses Recognition

MONTREY, Mexico, Nov. 22 (UPI).—The World Boxing Council decided yesterday to give Spanish lightweight Pedro Carrasco and California Mando Ramos 30 days in which to agree on a rematch for the world title.

Frazier Will Fight Daniels

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22 (UPI).—World heavyweight boxing champion Joe Frazier will defend his title here against Terry Daniels of Dallas Jan. 15...

The Scoreboard

Table with columns for various sports events, including horse racing, basketball, and football, listing winners and scores.

Reach WCT Final Laver to Play Rosewall With \$30,000 at Stake

HOUSTON, Nov. 22 (AP).—Australians Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall, two of the old-timers on the pro tennis tour...

Johnson Is Fourth Negro To Win Golf

WILMINGTON, N.C., Nov. 22 (AP).—George Johnson, a 32-year-old Negro, rolled in a 20-foot birdie putt on the first play-off hole to win the \$35,000 Azalea Open golf tournament yesterday...

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern and Western Conferences, listing teams and their records.

NFL Standings

Table showing NFL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions, listing teams and their records.

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions, listing teams and their records.

Blomqvist Takes Lead in Rally Round Britain

HARROGATE, England, Nov. 22 (UPI).—Stig Blomqvist of Sweden tonight led the Royal Automobile Club's round Britain rally by 31 seconds as the surviving crews broke for their only night stop of the five-day event...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

A collection of classified advertisements including job openings, real estate listings, and services offered.

JENNIFER... The Lady... The Dramatic... reviewed by George...

Nov. 22 (AP).—The Chargers... yesterday to score a... that was saved by...

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Nov. 22 (AP).—The Chargers... yesterday to score a... that was saved by...

Art Buchwald

Understanding Nixon

WASHINGTON—The news that the FBI has been investigating CBS correspondent Daniel Schorr caused some trepidation among Washington journalists early last week.

But then the White House explained it all. Mr. Schorr was investigated, a spokesman said, because he was being considered for a high government job, and the White House wanted to run a check on him before they offered him the position.



Buchwald

Well, all of us relaxed when we heard the explanation, not only because it made sense, but also because it showed that the administration harbored no ill feelings. Mr. Schorr has been a consistent critic of administration policies and if he was being considered for a high government job, that meant any of us could be tapped for public service.

A group of correspondents were sitting in the White House press room the other day, chucking over the latest White House press release, when Clyde Motthaler of the Kinza Telegram Ledger was called to the phone.

"Be came back white-faced and said 'That was my mother. The FBI was just at her house and wanted to know what library books I borrowed when I was a kid.'"

"Congratulations, Motthaller," the AP man said, "that means you're up for an important government job."

"I don't know," Clyde said. "The administration got awfully mad at me about my articles on the Supreme Court appointments. As a matter of fact someone from the White House called my editor and suggested I be sent to Moscow where I understood the government better."

"Don't be silly, Motthaller," the Boston Globe man said, "the administration doesn't hold grudges. I wouldn't be surprised

if they made you secretary of the Treasury."

"You would think they would ask me if I wanted a job first," Motthaller said.

"They wanted to surprise you," The Washington Post correspondent assured him. "To think, one of our boys will be in the cabinet!"

"The FBI man didn't say anything to my mother about a cabinet appointment. But he did want to know if I ever played with Daniel Ellsberg as a kid," Motthaller said.

"It's just a smokescreen, Clyde," the Los Angeles Times man said. "They always ask that when they're considering somebody for secretary of defense."

"My mother said they also went around to the neighbors and asked them if I had ever had any strong feelings about Cuba."

"That means you're being put up for head of the CIA," aUPI photographer said. "With Dick Helms being moved upstairs, they're probably looking for a new chief of operations."

"It's possible," Motthaller said, "but my mother said she caught two of the FBI men going through her trash basket last night."

"That means you're up for an environment job," the NBC man said.

"I wish I could be as optimistic as you guys," Motthaller said. "Suppose the FBI was asking questions to intimidate me?"

The Chicago Sun-Times man was shocked. "Bite your tongue, Motthaller," he cried. "The Nixon administration would never stoop to a trick like that, even if they disagreed with every word you wrote."

"He's correct, Clyde," the Newsweek correspondent said. "Attorney General Mitchell would resign before he'd allow the White House to intimidate a newspaperman."

"Edgar Hoover wouldn't stand for it," the New York Post man put in.

"I guess you're right," Motthaller nodded. "I'd better call my mother back and reassure her. She just doesn't understand how Nixon's people operate."

Birgit Nilsson, Queen of the Wagnerians

By Donal Henahan

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT)—Birgit Nilsson, undisputed queen of Wagnerian singers in her generation, enjoys scaling vocal heights, but no other kind. So, the Swedish soprano was upset when she found recently that the Metropolitan Opera's mechanically spectacular new production of "Tristan and Isolde," in which she appeared Friday ("She sang the role with the unfaltering flow that she can command," said Harold C. Schonberg in The New York Times), called for her to be hoisted high above the stage on a hidden elevator.

Hoping to calm her fears, the director told Miss Nilsson that it would make you feel like a queen. "The diva was not impressed. 'For that,' she replied haughtily, 'I don't need an elevator.'"

Like her vocal prowess, Miss Nilsson's broad good humor is a byword in opera circles. She will live in opera's anecdotal history if only for once having listed Rudolf Bing, the Metropolitan's general manager, on her income tax as a dependent. Her way of protesting Herbert von Karajan's insistence on gloomy stage lighting in his Wagner productions here was to confront the autocratic conductor backstage while wearing a miner's helmet complete with lantern, to which Brinnhilde's traditional Valkyrie wings had been affixed.

Since her debut at the Stockholm opera 25 years ago, Miss Nilsson's apparently tireless, infallibly on-pitch voice has brought her a virtual monopoly in the big Wagnerian roles. Her place in the history books is secure, along with such Wagnerian heroines as Lilli Lehmann, Lillian Nordica, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, Frida Leider, Helen Traubel and Kirsten Flagstad.

Miss Nilsson has even felt secure enough to engage in feuds with Von Karajan, perhaps opera's most powerful conductor and impresario. Several years ago, in response to his detailed two-page program offering her a long list of new productions, Miss Nilsson sent the maestro a curt two-word cable: "Busy, Birgit."

Their feud broke into print two years ago when the soprano cancelled several Metropolitan engagements because she felt Von Karajan wanted to work another soprano into her favorite parts. "When the birds aren't happy they don't sing," she declared.

Such Nilsson moods pass quickly, ordinarily. Friends insist the singer is basically a shy person who can take half an hour to warm up to someone she meets for the first time.

But she is not shy about money. She appreciates her worth. "She never quibbles about fees," according to a person who



Associated Press

She will live in opera's anecdotal history if only for once having listed Rudolf Bing, the Metropolitan Opera's general manager, on her income tax as a dependent.

often deals with her professionally. "She simply takes the highest one the house offers, whatever it is. As a matter of pride she won't take less."

Although the fees actually paid to leading opera singers are shrouded in a secrecy that it would take the CIA to penetrate, it was rumored several seasons ago that Miss Nilsson was getting \$5,000 a performance at the Met, and about \$5,000 in Vienna. She sings 60 to 85 opera performances a season. Six or seven other Met singers are believed to be in the top-five bracket, now officially pegged at \$4,000.

According to several musical reference books, Marta Birgit Svensson was born in the farming town of West Karup in south-

ern Sweden, on May 17, 1918. (Like many singers, Miss Nilsson is determinedly vague about such statistics.) Her father, Nils, had wanted a son, so the Swedish tradition Birgit was called Nilsson. She began to sing before she could walk ("I sang early and walked late," she explains) and at age 8 or 9 was taken to Stockholm to entertain on a radio program.

Miss Nilsson recalls that on the radio she sang "risque" folk songs, which were all she knew as a child. A pastor in a nearby town encouraged her to go to Stockholm to study, and eventually she did so, over her father's stern objections. Nils Svensson thought a girl's place was on the farm, milking cows and tending her healthy, God-given voice to call the pigs to dinner.

After her Stockholm debut in 1940, her fame spread quickly. She appeared in 1951 in England's Glyndebourne Festival but her international career really dates from an engagement to sing Brinnhilde in "Die Walkure" and the title role in "Salome" at the Munich Opera in the 1954-55 season. In the next few years she established herself as the outstanding dramatic soprano of the day at Bayreuth, Vienna, London, San Francisco and Chicago. In 1958, her stentorian singing in "Turandot" created a sensation at La Scala in Milan.

Then, belatedly, after one rejection by Rudolf Bing, Miss Nilsson came to the Metropolitan, making her debut in "Tristan and Isolde" on Dec. 10, 1959. Ovations started at the first performance and grew into hysterical demonstrations. The story made Page 1 of The New York Times the next day.

Her voice's heroic size and exciting timbre are a vocal teacher's dream, but Miss Nilsson boasts that she is largely self-taught. She has had no vocal teacher or coach for more than 20 years. She declines the honors of pre-performance warming up that some singers find necessary, settling for five or 10 strenuous minutes at a piano just before curtain time.

The soprano has been married for 22 years to a Swedish businessman, Bertil Nilsson. They have no children.

"The other day, Rudolf Bing was trying to persuade Miss Nilsson to sing the leading role in 'Salome' at a forthcoming Met gala. The general manager promised that he would serve his own head on a silver platter if that would win her over. Miss Nilsson hesitated, obviously interested. He then offered to do something to the deal: the head of his successor, Oskar Reinhart. Miss Nilsson said she always good to have something in reserve, but she still has not agreed to sing."

PEOPLE: Old Bolgers Never Die



Ray Bolger

The sweat rolled down Ray Bolger's pink, lined face as he worked out in his backyard studio in Beverly Hills, Calif. Hands clapping, body twisting, he stomped, pranced, mugged, sang, a head-did a graceful soft-shoe, a sand-toe barrage, a charleston, a sand-toe conga, a frog, a watusi. One foot flew up and kicked his upraised palm. A normal rehearsal—a real practicing booter—until one realizer that Bolger is 67. Interviewed by the AP's Gene Handaker, by the AP's Gene Handaker, Bolger says the writer "seems as agile and liquid as when he played the Scarecrow in 'The Wizard of Oz' 33 years ago," and before a song, dance and comedy performance he rehearses his strenuous act for 10 hours daily.

"People ask how I do it at my age," Bolger said. "Well, I work at it. Fifteen minutes of exercise every morning. I inhale, take another breath on top and hold it. Arms outstretched, he bent over, swept the floor with his hands, rose and finally exhaled, explaining, "That stretches the muscles between the ribs." Bolger admitted that he was five pounds overweight "from sitting" on a damn airplane during a recent 24-day lecture tour of 30 U.S. cities, talking to women's clubs and service groups on everything from good nutrition to his "Oz" recollections. "Linguistics, golf and a projected 'Wizardland of Oz' amusement park help keep him young, he says, adding that "Old age never killed anybody—it died because their heart stopped."

American pilot Edna Long landed safely at McMurdo Station in Antarctica yesterday after a flight from Punta Arenas, Chile, thus becoming the first man to fly solo over both the North and South Poles in a small plane. Capt. Long, who overflew the North Pole three weeks ago, had only "one bad moment" in his second trek, when his twin-engine turbo-prop Piper Navajo lost cabin heat for several hours in a stormy weather and rough weather over the pole area knocked out radio contact with the polar station. Soon afterward, however, he was cheered by 50 hardy newcomers on the ship at McMurdo, having accomplished a feat that eluded Max Conrad when his plane developed engine trouble.

In quest of another "first," American Walt Pederson has fi-

nally won approval—on his third request—from the Antarctic Policy Group in Washington to travel 900 miles to the South Pole by snowmobile. Pederson, who reached the North Pole in 1968, will set out from McMurdo in mid-December, and will use a ski-equipped Beaver aircraft for air-drops to his expedition.

An aunt and cousin of Jacqueline Onassis have been ordered by New York health officials to clean up their 38-room, cat-ridden, garbage-filled house. The week or face court action. The relatives of the former first lady of the United States live in the fashionable resort community of East Hampton. The two women—Miss Edith Bouvier Beale, 55, Mrs. Onassis' first cousin, and her mother, Mrs. Edith Bouvier Beale, 76, sister of Mrs. Onassis' father—have lived in the rambling house since 1933.

Elli Russell Skinner, 33, a Soda Springs, Idaho, carnival worker, was accused by police of twice uttering loud vulgarisms in public and arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Edward A. Johnson, after finding Skinner \$25 plus \$750 in court costs and imposing a one-day jail term, said the sentence would be suspended if Skinner would wash his mouth out with soap.

Skinner took the soap rather than the sentence.

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PERSONNEL WANTED. YOUNG FREEMAN, age 25, native bilingual English-French, fluent in Italian, Spanish, and German.